

Senator Says Reagan Knew Money Was For Contras

By David E. Rosenbaum
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Daniel K. Inouye, chairman of the Senate committee investigating the Iran-contra affair, says he believes President Ronald Reagan knew money was being raised to buy weapons for the rebels in Nicaragua.

Mr. Reagan, responding to Senator Inouye's comments Sunday, said the senator was mistaken.

The Democrat from Hawaii has spent months studying the evidence prepared for the Iran-contra hearings, which begin Tuesday, and his remarks were the first by someone with such first-hand knowledge to suggest the president knew money was solicited for the rebels for anything other than humanitarian purposes.

The statements also suggested that Mr. Reagan might have known of illegal activities.

In an interview on television, Senator Inouye said, "The president was aware that monies were being raised to supply arms to the contras."

He also said, "I think the president knew much more than what the White House has intimated."

But after the broadcast, he appeared to modify his remarks. When he was asked whether Mr. Reagan knew money was being raised specifically for military aid, the senator said, "There's no documentary evidence at this moment."

Mr. Reagan, who said he saw the broadcast, said: "With regard to whether private individuals were giving money to support the contras, yes, I was aware there were people doing that. But there was nothing in the nature of a solicitation by the administration to my knowledge."

[On Monday, Mr. Reagan's chief spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, reiterated that "the president said he was not aware of any solicitation by members of the administration



Daniel Inouye, left, and Warren Rudman discussing the Iran-contra affair on television.

for funds for arms. He said he didn't know about any illegal fundraising.")

On Tuesday, the special House and Senate panels investigating the Iran-contra affair will start the most extensive set of congressional hearings since Watergate.

The House and Senate committees, acting together to conduct the hearings, will begin questioning the first of as many as 30 witnesses in televised sessions that are certain to produce a wealth of new information about all aspects of the arms sales to Iran and the diversion of profits to the Nicaraguan rebels.

The hearings are expected to continue four days a week for at least three months.

Mr. Reagan's comments were made as he arrived at Ellis Island in New York Harbor to give a speech Sunday afternoon. Asked again whether he knew the support consisted of money to buy arms for the contras, Mr. Reagan said he "had no detailed information," and knew only that money was being

raised for television commercials on behalf of the contras.

Senator Inouye's spokesman, Lance Morgan, said the senator "was referring to the monies provided by foreign countries."

The senator was not saying the president knew that money raised by a private network of Americans, headed by Carl R. Channell, was used to buy arms, Mr. Morgan added.

Senator Warren R. Rudman, a Republican of New Hampshire, the vice chairman of the Senate committee, appeared on the program with Mr. Inouye. In an interview Sunday night, Mr. Rudman said he also believed Mr. Inouye was talking about money from foreign governments, although Mr. Rudman acknowledged that the statement was in response to questions about money raised by the private network of Americans.

For a two-year period it was against the law for the U.S. government to provide military aid to the Nicaraguan rebels. In addition, it is

illegal for U.S. citizens to give military help to forces fighting the governments of countries with which the United States is not at war, and it is a violation of tax laws to raise money ostensibly for charitable purposes when the money is being used otherwise.

A congressional official familiar with the investigation said Richard V. Secord, a retired air force major general who is scheduled to be the first witness when the hearings open, would testify that the amount of money from U.S. arms sales to Iran that was diverted to the contras was significantly less than the amount announced.

When Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d disclosed the diversion of money in November, he put the figure at \$10 million to \$30 million.

After Senator Inouye's statement, a correspondent asked him, "On the basis of what was raised on behalf of the White House, the president, in your view knew money was going for the purchase of arms for the contras?"

The senator replied, "Yes sir."

Pakistan Is Said to Buy German Uranium Plans

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

BOON — The prosecutor's office in Cologne has begun investigating a West German company suspected of illegally exporting plans that might have helped Pakistan build a uranium enrichment plant in its apparent quest for nuclear weapons.

According to sources in the prosecutor's office, investigators last week raided the Cologne offices of Leybold-Heraeus as well as the company's factory near Frankfurt. The investigation centers on Otto Heilingbrunner, a director of the company, and Gotthard Lerch, a former senior executive who is said to have left it a year and a half ago, officials said.

Leybold-Heraeus, which employs about 5,000 persons in West Germany, does contracting work for the Urenco consortium, which runs high-speed centrifuges to produce low-grade uranium. The consortium is owned by Britain, West Germany and the Netherlands.

The two executives, according to sources close to the investigation, are suspected of delivering blueprints, acquired surreptitiously, from Urenco to the Swiss concern Metallwerke in Buchs, in order to produce autoclaves. They are used to heat solid uranium hexafluoride, which then passes through centrifuges in an enrichment plant.

In early 1986, Swiss customs authorities seized three autoclaves that had been produced by Metallwerke as well as blueprints involved in their fabrication.

According to an article in the West German magazine Stern, which appears to have precipitated the Cologne investigation, some of the components had already been smuggled through France to Dubai and Kuwait and then to Pakistan.

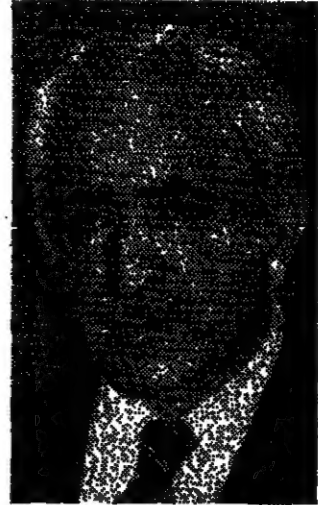
Executives at Leybold-Heraeus and Metallwerke in Buchs had no comment on the substance of the Cologne investigation. But Hans Mochauer, an executive at Urenco, the West German branch of Urenco, said that Leybold-Heraeus had acquired the blueprints legally, in the course of making a bid that was not accepted.

Western diplomats say that Paki-

stan has an active network of scientists in Western Europe, notably in West Germany, the Netherlands and Switzerland, who seek out components and special metals associated with Pakistan's nuclear program.

The Pakistani ambassador to West Germany, Abdul Waheed, described the reports about the Cologne investigation as "a lot of spy stories and cock-and-bull stories."

The ambassador asserted that the latest publicity was aimed at sabotaging a six-year \$4 billion aid package for Pakistan that is being considered by the U.S. Congress.



Rashid Karami

Karami Quits Coalition In Lebanon

Reuters

BEIRUT — Prime Minister Rashid Karami announced his resignation Monday as head of a 10-member government of national unity that was formed three years ago, with Syria's backing, in an effort to end Lebanon's 12-year-old civil war.

"I am convinced that all that is happening runs against the interest of the Lebanese and Lebanon in general," Mr. Karami said after attending a weekly security committee meeting. "It has become my duty to take a position that would be for the benefit of this country, so I announce my resignation."

Under the constitution, the resignation of the government follows automatically after the president accepts the resignation of the prime minister.

There was no immediate reaction from President Amin Gemayel, a Maronite Christian, Mr. Karami, a Sunni Muslim, and his Muslim cabinet colleagues have boycotted Mr. Gemayel since January 1986, when the president would not endorse a Syrian-backed peace plan for Lebanon.

Two weeks ago, Mr. Karami and eight other cabinet ministers met for the first time in seven months to discuss measures to alleviate the continuing economic crisis. The Lebanese pound has declined in value by about 28 percent this year to about 116 to the dollar.

Mr. Karami took office on April 30, 1984. The national unity cabinet was seen at the time as the last chance for Lebanon's Christian and Muslim factions to find a way to end the civil war.

WORLD BRIEFS

Another Minister Resigns in India

NEW DELHI (AP) — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's minister for program implementation, A.B.A. Ghani Khan Choudhury, submitted his resignation Monday after an audit by Parliament linked him to a questionable land deal.

Mr. Choudhury, 59, sent his letter of resignation to Mr. Gandhi and it was accepted by President Zail Singh on behalf of Mr. Gandhi, the United News of India reported. He was the third minister to resign in the past month, reducing the cabinet to 15 members.

Defense Minister V.P. Singh stepped down last month after ordering an investigation of European arms deals. Law Minister Ashok Sen also left, taking responsibility for the poor showing by Mr. Gandhi's Congress (I) Party in March elections.

Pravda Says Paris Impedes Arms Pact

MOSCOW (Reuters) — The Soviet Communist Party newspaper Pravda accused France on Monday of seeking to draw out West European discussions on missiles to prevent nuclear arms control agreements.

It urged Paris to end its "old thinking" in wanting to keep its nuclear strike force and said it should recognize that French nuclear missiles, which are not considered in the current East-West arms talks, would eventually have to be included.

The comments followed talks between Prime Minister Jacques Chirac of France and Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany on Sunday. Both nations said that more consultations were needed with their European allies before they could reach a position on the latest Soviet offer to cut U.S. and Soviet nuclear missiles.

Tunisia Holds Suspected Iran Loyalists

TUNIS (AP) — The Tunisian authorities have arrested several businessmen who were said to have contributed funds to Islamic fundamentalists loyal to Iran. The arrests were part of the government's crackdown on extremists following a decision in March to break diplomatic relations with Tehran, officials said.

Government sources who revealed the Saturday arrests would not say how many businessmen had been detained. They said investigators were trying to determine if the contributions were for charity or were donations of a more political nature.

The government has carried out a series of arrests in recent weeks involving students, unionists, businessmen and others after determining what it said was a concerted effort by the Iranian Embassy to destabilize Tunisia.

Bomb Targets Spanish Labor Official

MADRID (Reuters) — Spanish police defused a bomb intended for a Labor Ministry official in northern Spain Monday while elsewhere in the region, coal miners and doctors in state hospitals went on strike to back pay demands.

Jose Pastor, the Labor Ministry director in the Basque capital of Vitoria, spotted the bomb under his car as he left his home for work, a local government spokesman said. He said it was not clear whether the attack was linked to labor disputes or the work of Basque separatist guerrillas.

Spain has been hit by strikes in the past two months as unions insist on wage increases of more than the ceiling of about 5 percent called for by the Socialist government.

Yugoslav Paper Criticizes Regionalism

BELGRADE (Reuters) — Yugoslavia's collective state presidency has called for greater central control to curb growing nationalism and narrow regional interests, the Belgrade daily Politika said Monday.

The newspaper said a report by the nine members of the state presidency to parliament acknowledged that nationalism and regionalism had taken precedence over the country's interests and were hampering the federal government's actions.

The report recommended constitutional changes reducing the decision-making powers of Yugoslavia's six republics and two autonomous provinces and strengthening those of the federal government, Politika said. Conflicting regional interests, it said, had blocked operations at the federal level, led to disintegration of the Yugoslav economy and fueled nationalist sentiment in Yugoslavia with its many ethnic cultures.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Nice to Get Terminal for Paris Flights

PARIS (IFT) — Nice's airport is to open a new terminal later this month, which will serve passengers traveling to and from Paris.

The airport last year served about 4.5 million passengers, and about two million of those travelers flew the Paris route.

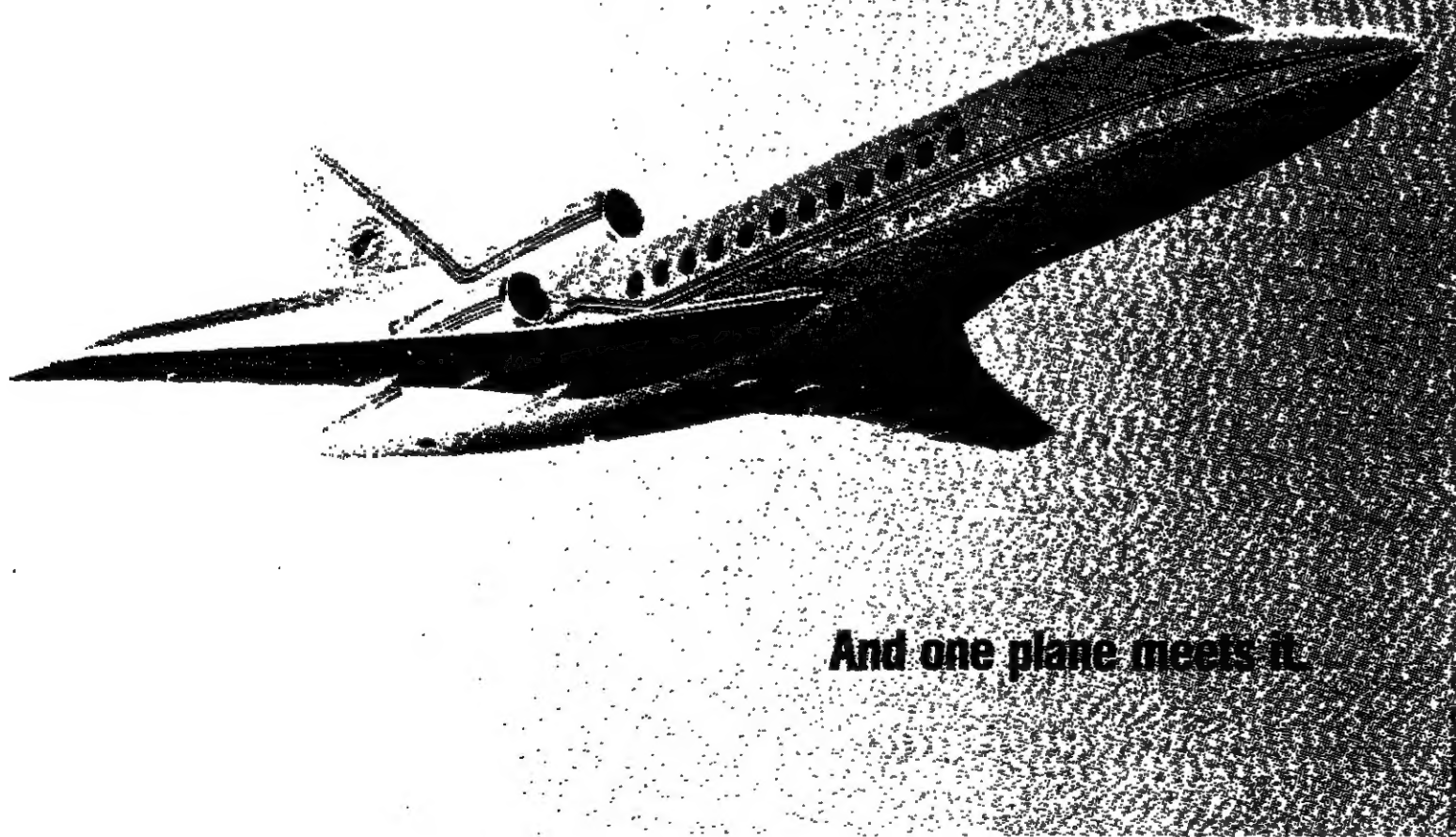
The new terminal, which will be inaugurated May 22 and opened May 24, will be able to serve up to three million passengers a year. Officials said the new terminal would cut in half the time to board and get off of planes.

Fifteen Alpine passes were closed to motorists on Monday after a sudden cold spell brought up to two feet (60 centimeters) of snow in central Switzerland.

Striking air traffic controllers in France forced the cancellation of 10 flights from 6:30 to 8:30 A.M. Monday, with at least 21 others to be canceled Tuesday and Wednesday, airline spokesmen said.

Cambodian rebels warned foreigners to leave Cambodia on Monday that they would not "be responsible for any tourist who visits Cambodia." The warning, issued in a radio broadcast, followed Vietnam's announcement of plans to attract tourists by promoting visits to Laos and Cambodia. (AFP)

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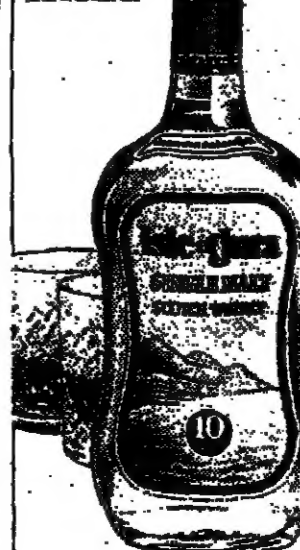
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Reporter's Murder Shocks Japan

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

TOKYO — A Japanese newspaper reporter was killed and another was critically wounded by a masked man who walked into their office in central Japan and opened fire with a shotgun.

Police officials said Monday that the killer was still at large and that they had no insight into his motives in the slaying Sunday night.

Whatever the motive, it was one

of the most shocking murders in many years in a country unaccustomed to public or random violence.

In 1985, the last year with complete published statistics, there were 1,762 homicides nationwide. In almost every case, the victim knew his or her killer.

There was no immediate indication that the attack against the newspaper, the Asahi Shimbun, was anything other than an isolated incident. The newspaper is the second largest daily in Japan, with a combined circulation of 12.2 million.

The shooting occurred at the paper's bureau in Nishinomiya, a well-to-do suburb that lies between the major central Japanese cities of Osaka and Kobe.

According to the bureau chief, Hiro Oshima, a man wearing a ski mask entered the second-floor office while three reporters were eating dinner at their desks. Without a

word, he fired a shotgun twice, and then fled.

Two reporters were peppered with pellets while the third, Kenji Takayama, escaped without injury, the police said.

One victim, Tomohiro Kojiri, 29, died Monday morning at a nearby hospital. The other wounded man, Hyoe Imukai, 42, was said to have suffered severe chest wounds. He was listed in critical condition.

Immediate speculation in Japanese newspapers turned almost inevitably to the possible involvement by a clan of the yakuza, Japan's organized criminals. They are among the few Japanese likely to have ready access to shotguns.

And Yakuza activity is especially strong in Osaka and Kobe.

Several newspapers also raised the possibility of a connection to an exclusive article that Mr. Kojiri had written last fall about how the police had used a special arm brace to force a Korean man to submit to required fingerprinting.

Resident foreigners in Japan, the overwhelming majority of whom are Koreans, must carry registration certificates bearing their fingerprints. In recent years thousands of Koreans have denounced the requirement as a civil liberties violation, because the only Japanese subject to similar treatment are criminals.

Many have refused to submit to fingerprinting, and Mr. Kojiri's story was the first public indication that some who had been being physically coerced.



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Hart Denounces Report Suggesting Infidelity

News Team Staked Out Candidate, Says Miamian Spent Night With Him

By James R. Dickenson and Paul Taylor

WASHINGTON — The Miami Herald has reported that a news team that staked out the Capitol Hill town house of the Democratic presidential front-runner, Gary Hart, determined that a young woman from Miami spent Friday night and Saturday with him while his wife was in Denver.

Mr. Hart, whose campaign has been debating for three weeks how to deal with questions of alleged "womanizing," denounced the article as "preposterous" and "inaccurate."

He said he was the victim of "character assassination" by unethical and "outrageous" journalism that was "reduced to hiding in bushes, peering in windows and personal harassment."

The paper said that a team of five Herald and Knight-Ridder reporters kept the front and rear entrances of Mr. Hart's town house under surveillance for more than 24 hours from Friday evening until Saturday night. They said they saw Mr. Hart and the woman enter the house about 11:15 P.M. Friday and saw no one leave or enter until Mr. Hart and the woman came out at about 8:40 P.M. Saturday.

Approached by the reporters late Saturday night, Mr. Hart denied having any "personal relationship" with the woman and denied that she had spent the night at his house. He said that she had come to Washington to visit friends.

The woman was identified by the Hart campaign as Donna Rice. Mr. Hart said that she was in his town house for only a few minutes and that she and a woman friend from Miami had stayed at the home of William Broadhurst, a Washington attorney and friend of Mr. Hart. Telephones at Mr. Broadhurst's office and home were not answered Sunday.

Mr. Hart said, however, that he had called Miss Rice in Miami several times in the past two months from campaign stops around the country. He described the calls as "casual, political," and said he did not know what her occupation is.

The Hart campaign manager, William Dixon, said in a statement: "The story in its facts and in its inferences is totally inaccurate. Gary Hart will not dignify it with a comment because it's character assassination. It's harassment. He's offended and he's outraged. He's furious. He's a victim. Someone has

got to say at some point that enough is enough."

The Herald's executive editor, Heath Meriwether, replied in a statement: "As you know, Mr. Hart has suggested the press follow him to disprove the allegations on womanizing. We observed Hart's town house for more than 24 hours from a respectable distance and we conducted ourselves in a professional manner throughout."

"We never engaged in the practices suggested by Mr. Dixon," the statement continued. "The womanizing issue has become a major one in Hart's campaign because it raises questions concerning the candidate's judgment and integrity. That's why we reported on this story."

The report appeared three weeks after Mr. Hart formally announced his candidacy.

The story's publication also coincided with a poll in Iowa showing that Mr. Hart has increased his lead over Democratic rivals in that state, which is to hold the first 1988 presidential caucus. His share of the vote increased to 65 percent from 59 percent, followed by Jesse L. Jackson with 9 percent, Representative Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri, with 7 percent and Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts with 3 percent.

Sunday's New York Times magazine featured a cover story about Mr. Hart that quotes him on the womanizing issue: "Follow me around," he was quoted as saying. "I'm serious," he added. "If anybody wants to put a tail on me, go ahead. They'd be very bored."

Questions Raised

When reporters and editors of The Herald were questioned Sunday about the contents, some of their comments raised questions about the article. The New York Times reported from Washington.

Mr. Meriwether, The Herald's executive editor, said Monday that it "could have been possible" that someone left the town house without being seen because "we had nobody there" from 3 A.M. to 5 A.M. Saturday. However, he noted that there were reporters covering all exits at the time Mr. Hart said the woman left.

The reporters next saw Mr. Hart and the woman at 8:40 P.M. Saturday, and interviewed Mr. Hart on the street about 30 minutes later, The Herald said.

James Savage, investigations editor of The Herald, said it was "possible" that the woman left unobserved.



Gary Hart, right, walking away Saturday night outside his town house in Washington from Jim McGee, a reporter from The Miami Herald, after responding to his questions.

Canada Submarine Plan Ruffles U.S.

Defense Dept. Sees Move as Way of Closing Sea Passages

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON — Defense Department officials suggest that a Canadian plan to acquire nuclear-powered submarines to patrol Arctic waters is aimed more at closing important sea passages to the United States and the Soviet Union than at increasing allied naval power in the Arctic.

Canada claims waters in the northern archipelago come under Canadian sovereignty. "We don't recognize that," a senior Pentagon official said. American submarines pass through those waters without seeking Canadian permission.

The officials said Sunday that it was possible a future Canadian government would use the existence of its own nuclear submarine force as grounds to challenge the passage of American submarines through the archipelago.

Beyond that, the officials suggested that the Canadian proposal, disclosed over the weekend in Canada, raised political, military and technological questions about where Canada would get the submarines, how they would learn to operate them and whether they would act in concert with the United States.

Senior officials said Canada had not asked the United States for its views on a program to build 10 nuclear-powered submarines over the next 20 years. Such a plan, if carried out, would put Canada in a league with Britain and France,

and ahead of China, in such weapons.

"We see that as their initiative," an official said, "and not something we urged them to do." The official said the secretary of defense, Caspar W. Weinberger, has been asking Canada to spend more money on conventional forces, but not on nuclear-powered submarines.

Soviet submarines armed with ballistic missiles and nuclear warheads are constantly on station in the Barents Sea, where they are protected by attack submarines, surface ships and land-based aircraft. From there, they can hit most targets in the United States.

Recently, navy officers said, Soviet submarines have been spreading into the deep Arctic and over to the Canadian side of the Arctic Ocean, where they are more difficult for American attack submarines to locate. Sonar does not work well in shallow water or under thick ice.

In response, the U.S. Navy has been sending attack submarines to the Arctic to search for Soviet submarines and to learn how to operate in what American submariners call the most hostile sea on earth.

For American submarines, three routes lead into the Arctic: from the Pacific through the Bering Strait between Alaska and Siberia; from the Atlantic between Greenland and Norway; and from the Atlantic between Greenland and Canada through the archipelago.

When moving between Greenland and Canada, American sub-

marines are less exposed to Soviet submarines than they are east of Greenland, in the Greenland and Norwegian Seas.

Among the key questions raised by the Canadian plan was where Canada would acquire the submarines. Only the United States, which has nearly 100 of them, Britain, which has 15, and France, with 4, have the technology to build such submarines in the West.

Moreover, the \$380 million that Canadian officials said each ship would cost raised a question about whether their size, speed, sonar and armament would be adequate. Submarines in the Los Angeles class, the latest American design, cost \$750 million each.

Learning to operate a submarine's nuclear propulsion plant safely takes years of experience. Canada has none. Learning to navigate under the ice has taken American and Soviet submariners 30 years.

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U.S. Court Says States Can Force Rotary Clubs to Admit Women

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court said Monday that individual U.S. states may force Rotary International to admit women as members.

The 7-0 ruling, while applying only to Rotary clubs, suggested that numerous other male-only or female-only private organizations may have to comply with state laws requiring equal access to "public accommodations."

The justices upheld a California law that bars Rotary International from expelling local chapters that have women members. The organization expelled a chapter in Duarte, California, in 1978 after it admitted three women.

In an opinion written by Justice Lewis F. Powell, the court broadened the impact of a 1984 ruling that said U.S. states may force the Jaycees to admit women as full members.

Justice Powell said a California public accommodations law applies to Rotary clubs because they are sizable, have a high turnover rate, engage in public activities, encourage participation by nonmembers and welcome news media coverage of many of their central activities.

He said the law does not interfere with the rights of Rotarians to associate with whom they please.

The California deputy attorney general, Marian M. Johnston, said the ruling could have a dramatic impact on traditionally men-only groups.

"Symbolically it also has tremendous importance," she added. "Traditionally, men's clubs have this mystique. The ruling shows that just because discrimination is traditional, it's not lawful."

Rotary International has approximately 1 million members in about 20,000 clubs worldwide. It was founded 82 years ago by four Chicago men and took its name from their practice of rotating meeting sites at each other's place of business.

The international organization was ordered to abide by California's so-called Unruh Act, which bans discrimination based on race, sex, religion or national origin.

While the court provided no checklist on what groups may be affected, among those that expressed interest in the case were Kiwanis International, Lions clubs, the Elks, Moose clubs and the Boy Scouts.

The organizations, which represent millions of members, had urged the court to strike down the California law.

The president of Rotary International, M.A.T. Caparas, said that the ruling was a surprise but that

"Rotary will, of course, abide by the decision of the court."

Lynn Hecht Schafran, of the National Organization for Women's Legal Defense and Education Fund, said the ruling recognizes the importance of social contacts in promoting business success.

William Crow, a lawyer for the International Association of Lions Clubs, said the ruling was likely to apply to the Lions.

The Supreme Court ruling upheld a decision last year by a California appeals court ordering the Duarte club reinstated in Rotary International.

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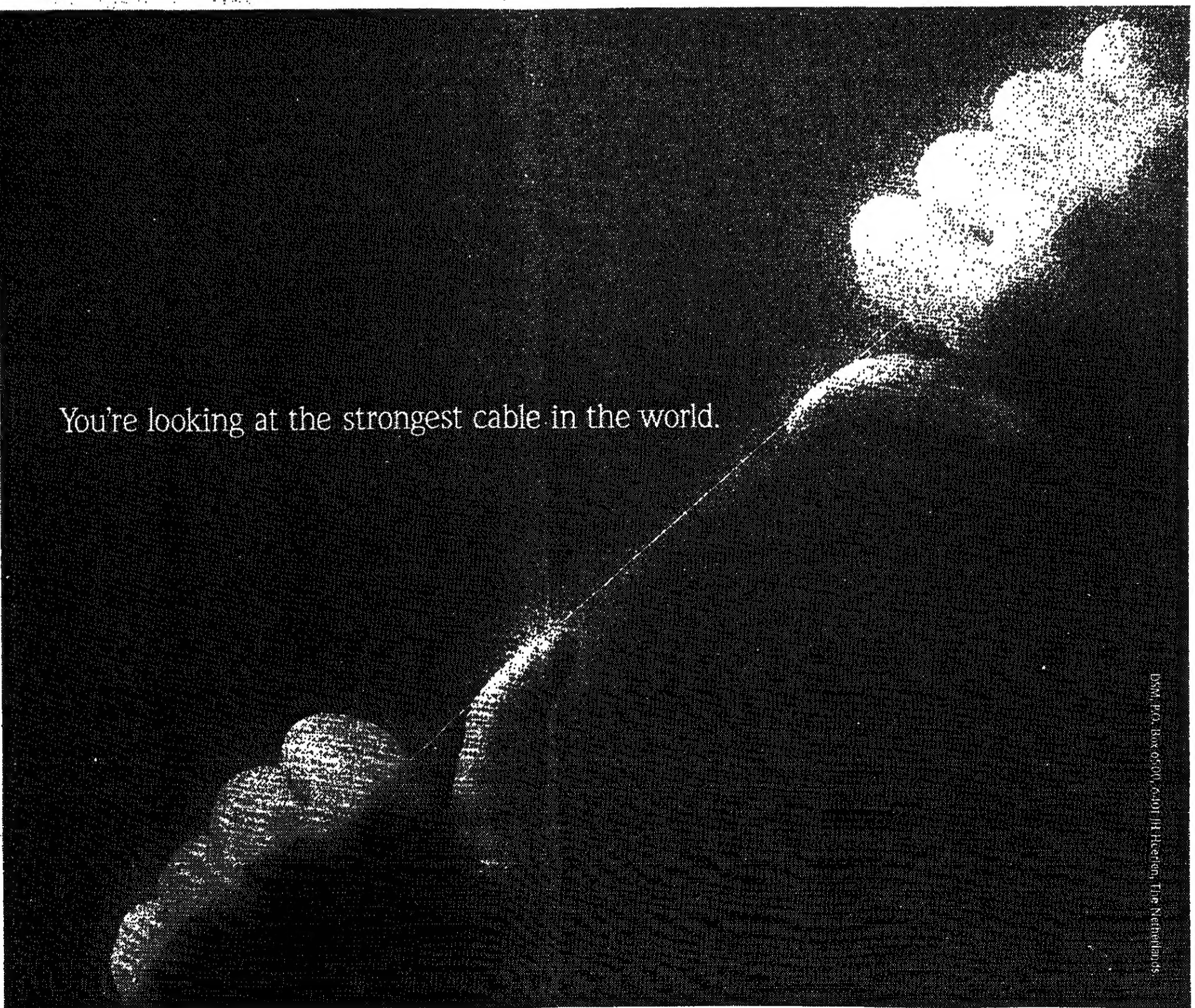
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In Liberia, a Saga of Ritual Death, Politics

By James Brooke
New York Times Service

HARPER, Liberia — When a former Methodist minister decided to run for county superintendent he tried to add special ingredients to the campaign, court papers charge.

Meeting in October, the court papers say, the candidate, David K. Clarke, and three politically ambitious friends "agreed to kidnap and murder a human being to obtain parts of such human being after having consulted with a native witch doctor."

A few days later, Liberian newspapers reported, two boys were found dead on a river bank here. Mr. Clarke and five other men were charged with ritual murder.

Decades of preaching in churches and mosques have failed to eradicate West Africa's practice

of juju, or "harsh medicine." Practiced by boyos, or "heartmen," human sacrifice for individual advancement is often reported in newspapers in the Ivory Coast, Ghana and Nigeria.

Some Africans see juju as an evil offshoot of the widespread, and

Practiced by boyos, or 'heartmen,' human sacrifice for individual advancement is often reported in newspapers in some West African countries.

generally innocuous, belief in a universe filled with spirits and powers that can be placated with charms and talismans.

The Harper ritual killing has been a sensation in Liberia because the defendants are pillars of the local establishment. Five of the six men are from Liberia's most social Westernized group, the Americo-Liberian elite.

Freed American slaves first settled in Liberia in the 1820's. Moses Greenfield, lawyer for one of the defendants, recently listed their social and political pedigrees.

Mr. Clarke, he said, was county chairman of Liberia's ruling party, a school principal, general of the local militia and local aide to Liberia's president, Samuel K. Doe. Another defendant, Alfred T. Davis Sr., served several terms as

mayor of Harper, the county seat, which has a population of 50,000. Mr. Davis was the Debt Court judge at the time of his arrest.

S. Faikal Gardiner Sr., Maryland County attorney, wanted to step up to Circuit Court judge, the indictment said. Joshua N. Bedell, the

Suspicion focused on the county political leaders, who seemed to be stalling the investigation.

On Nov. 3, students began blocking streets and demonstrating. Jackson W. Toa, a youth leader, said, "We wanted the guilty people to feel the pressure and try to escape."

The next day, Mr. Clarke tried to run a roadblock. When the students started to beat him and burn his car, he reportedly said, "Cummings sold us the children."

Mr. Cummings implicated the others, and by the end of the day, all six were behind bars.

Several days later, the government brought in Madame Mary, an occultist licensed by the Ministry of Internal Affairs, who confirmed that the police had the right men.

At the Harper Prison Compound, the four principal defendants — Mr. Clarke, Mr. Bedell, Mr. Davis and Mr. Gardiner — proclaimed their innocence.

Mr. Gardiner clutched the prison bars and said in a trembling voice: "I have never been involved in juju or ritual killing. My father was an Episcopal bishop. He brought us up as Christians."

Edward Greenfield, Moses Greenfield's brother and the county attorney who is prosecuting the case, said the trial would start Monday. Sitting in Mr. Gardiner's old chair, the new county attorney said, "If these men are convicted, they will be hanged."

Benjedid Meets Hassan at Border For Sahara Talks

Reuter

OUJDA, Morocco — King Hassan II of Morocco and President Chadli Benjedid of Algeria met briefly Monday, with King Fahd of Saudi Arabia presiding in a tent spanning the Moroccan-Algerian border.

APS said the talks centered on the Western Sahara. Morocco is fighting Algerian-backed Polisario guerrillas fighting for the independence of the territory, which Spain gave up in 1975.

There was no immediate indication of the results of the meeting. A three-sided committee was drafting a communiqué, but it was not known whether it would deal with substantive issues.

Moroccan officials said three tents had been erected in the border area, near the Moroccan town of Oujda and the Algerian village of Akid Lofti. The Saudi tent straddled the border.

The three first met in the Saudi tent for about 15 minutes. Hassan and Colonel Benjedid then withdrew to their tents.

King Fahd then shuttled between the two sides several times. Finally, the three leaders met together for about 75 minutes, the officials said.

Mexico Is Re-examining Its Revolution

TV Programs and Books Focus on the Major Figures

By Larry Rohter
New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — Their faces appear on the national currency, their names adorn countless streets and plazas. But 77 years after the start of the Mexican Revolution, the leaders of that cataclysmic period are little more than vague and fading images to millions of their countrymen.

With sudden urgency, however, Mexicans have begun to take a new look at their revolution. Since the start of the year, a flurry of television programs and books have been focusing attention on Porfirio Diaz, Emiliano Zapata, Pancho Villa, Francisco Madero, Venustiano Carranza and other major figures of that bloody but decisive era.

It is no accident, those behind the resurgence say, that this re-examination, and the enthusiastic popular response to it, come at a time when Mexico is experiencing its worst crisis in 50 years. Its foreign debt is more than \$100 billion and lack of confidence in the Institutional Revolutionary Party, which has held power since 1929, is widespread and growing.

"Everyone is seeking an explanation for the current crisis," said Francisco Martin Moreno when asked to explain the popularity of his 614-page historical novel, "Black Mexico," which has been atop the best seller lists for much of 1987. "To do that, we have to go

back, find where we began to go wrong as a nation and clarify what happened so that it doesn't happen again."

Enrique Krauze, whose eight-part weekly series on the revolution, "Biography of Power," is appearing on television and in book form, agreed. "There is a massive hunger to know the truth, a generalized desire to do away with the mystification of the past," he said.

"The national crisis," he added, "has awakened in many people a consciousness of the fact that our problem is not simply one of particular presidents; but more of the political system itself."

The Mexican Revolution, which broke out in November 1910 in response to 34 years of dictatorship under Diaz, is regarded by Mexicans as the centerpiece event in their history as a country. Hundreds of thousands are believed to have died in the ensuing fighting, which included civil wars, coups and interventions by the United States, but a new political and social order was ultimately forged.

Reawakening an interest in Mexico's recent past, Mr. Krauze and Mr. Martin said, is not an academic exercise or an end in itself. They hope, they said, to use history to influence the current debate over Mexico's future and bring about sweeping changes in a system they regard as ossified.

The leaders of today's Mexico, who govern in the name of the revolution and present themselves as the ideological heirs of the heroes who emerged then, have demonstrated no less keen an interest, albeit for different reasons, in re-viving memories of the period that shaped modern Mexico.

"At a time when so many things seem to be going wrong, it is useful to talk of the Mexican Revolution," the press secretary to a senior cabinet minister said. "It is important that people remember that the revolution has a long tradition of achieving great successes and advances on their behalf, such as land reform, welfare measures and nationalization of the oil industry."

The principal target of the revival appears to be Mexico's young people. Nearly 60 percent of Mexico's 83 million people are 25 or younger, and they have grown up strongly influenced by American popular culture — at the expense, many here believe, of familiarity with their own national heritage.

For Mr. Martin, part of the blame for Mexico's current troubles must rest on the shoulders of the United States.

Mexico, he said, has been "a victim" of predatory practices that should lead to "all kinds of reservations and suspicions" in relations with its neighbor to the north. But because Mexicans have forgotten their own history, he contends, they keep making the same mistakes.

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Mr. Jelenki was the author, among other works, of a French-language anthology of Polish poetry, "Anthologie de la poésie polonaise."

"He was an important point of contact between Poland and Eastern Europe on one hand, and French and Anglo-American culture on the other," said Mary McCarthy, the American writer, who was a friend of Mr. Jelenki. "A lot of what I know about that part of the world comes from him."

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■ **Other deaths:** Xavier Fourcade, 60, a contemporary art dealer who founded the Xavier Fourcade Gallery in New York City, Tuesday in New York.

Viola Mand Grosvener, 74, the duchess of Westminster, Sunday in a car accident west of Belfast. Her son, Gerald Cavendish Grosvenor, is the 6th duke.

Gus Johnson, 48, a basketball star, of brain cancer Tuesday in Akron, Ohio. He played for the Baltimore Bullets, now the Washington Bullets, from 1963 until 1972. A five-time NBA All-Star, he averaged 17.1 points and 12.7 rebounds a game during his career.

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Indonesian youths carried portraits of their former president, Sukarno, at a recent campaign demonstration in Jakarta.

Revival of Sukarno Legacy Grips Indonesia

By Keith B. Richburg

JAKARTA — The young persons packed inside the van looked barely 16, too young to remember the deposed leader who until recently had been relegated to two decades of political ignominy. Yet their posters proclaimed their political allegiance: "Brother Sukarno, We Are Your New Generation!"

Mr. Sukarno was the fiery and charismatic nationalist who led Indonesia through a fierce independence struggle and two turbulent decades as its first president, thrusting his newly independent nation to the forefront of the Third World anti-colonialist movement.

An aborted Communist coup in 1965 led to a military takeover by the country's current leader, President Suharto. Mr. Sukarno was placed under virtual house arrest until his death 17 years ago.

Mr. Sukarno's legacy and the nostalgia of his era have been revived in recent months. The posthumous return of Mr. Sukarno has in many ways proven the most fascinating and unexpected development of an otherwise predictable three-week campaign that preceded last month's election for the powerless parliament.

The Indonesian Democratic Party, an amalgam of Christian and nationalist groups including Mr. Sukarno's old Indonesian Nationalist Party, drew the largest and

most enthusiastic crowds across this archipelago with the widespread use of Mr. Sukarno's name, his picture and his image.

With most of the votes counted, the Democratic Party is expected to finish with about 12 percent of the vote and seems well-placed to become the country's second-largest political group. In Jakarta, scene of the campaign's largest Sukarno-inspired rallies, the Democratic Party was winning about 28 percent of the vote, according to unofficial returns.

In Indonesia's tightly controlled political system, the new reverence for Mr. Sukarno is widely seen as reflecting poorly on Mr. Suharto.

One Western diplomat said, "The resurrection of Sukarno and his personality implies criticism of Suharto, because he is so colorless."

"I like Sukarno because he was smart, he knew how to communicate with the people," said a 23-year-old woman. "When Suharto speaks, he always reads from a piece of paper."

She has no personal memory of Mr. Sukarno, but said she knows of his legendary speaking style from reading history books and listening to her parents.

Kajati Hartono, an editor of the ruling Golkar Party's daily newspaper, said his 17-year-old daughter has been swept up by the Sukarno mystique.

Young people "just want a change," he said.

Last year, Mr. Suharto began the official rehabilitation of the man he deposed.

Mr. Sukarno's teachings are still banned. But in a ceremony last November, Mr. Suharto named him an "Independence Proclamation Hero," ending official ostracism of his name.

Some analysts said Mr. Suharto, facing a difficult period of economic retrenchment, may have tried to co-opt the Sukarno myth, only to see the Sukarno revival spin beyond the government's control.

Pro-government analysts suggested that the official acquiescence to the Sukarno revival may signal the government's heightened political confidence. They noted that few other world leaders who had seized power through the military would allow a deposed president's name and portrait to be openly used in the streets.

Others said Mr. Suharto, expected to be re-elected next year to his fifth and probably final five-year term, may be following the Japanese belief that his generally successful tenure will not be complete unless he rehabilitates the soul of the man he deposed.

"I think it's much more for his ego, his satisfaction, his image," said Dewi Sukarno, Mr. Sukarno's fourth wife.

The official rehabilitation is safe now, said Slamet Bratanata, a for-

mer government official who is now a prominent dissident, because "the return of Sukarno is impossible."

The public welfare minister, Alamsyah Ratu Perwiranegara, said Saturday that Mr. Suharto had ordered a new historical account of Indonesia's post-independence period under Mr. Sukarno because the younger generation had a distorted idea of what happened in the turbulent times after Indonesia's independence from the Dutch in 1949.

He said there were many books by noted historians on the Sukarno period of 1950-65 but that the government felt they did not reflect events accurately. Mr. Alamsyah said high school students had come to think that "what was wrong about that time was right, and what was right was wrong."

Throughout last month's campaign, national attention focused on one of Mr. Sukarno's daughters, Megawati Sukarno, a Democratic Party candidate for parliament and the only member of the family now active in politics.

In a brief address to a rally of nearly a million people, she sounded remarkably like her father, according to some observers. She stirred the crowd by shouting, "Long Live Sukarno!"

Many observers said it was the first time in two decades that they had heard those words spoken at a rally in Indonesia.

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Soviet Eavesdropping in U.S.

Missions Are Reportedly Used as Listening Posts

By Neil A. Lewis
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union maintains an elaborate system at East bloc embassies here to eavesdrop on sensitive U.S. government communications, according to intelligence authorities.

The authorities, who include both present and former officials, say the Kremlin is using embassies and residences on high points in and around Washington to intercept communications, particularly those from microwave relay stations. These stations carry long-distance telephone traffic from government offices.

The interception of communications works, of course, both ways. The U.S. National Security Agency is charged with the interception of foreign communications, including those of the Soviet Union. There have been reports that listening equipment on top of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow is being used for that purpose.

Several members of Congress are

urging the Reagan administration to scrap a 1969 agreement that allowed the United States and the Soviet Union to build new embassies in each other's capitals.

In Washington, the Soviet Union was given land on Mount Alto, one of the city's highest points. In addition to having a clear view of the Pentagon, the State Department and the White House, the Mount Alto compound also has a good view of the Naval Security Station in northwest Washington, a center for secret naval communications.

Legislators who want to remove the Russians from Mount Alto also favor razing the new U.S. Embassy building under construction in Moscow, on the ground that it is filled with Soviet listening devices.

Intelligence experts say that even if the Russians were forced to move from Mount Alto, they would still be able to intercept from embassies and residences in the region.

"One should not think that just by depriving the Soviets of Mount Alto they would not be able to intercept our communications," said a government authority on security.

Another official, referring to the other East bloc missions, said, "They are surrogates of the Soviets in intelligence gathering."

Several officials mentioned as prime listening posts are East German residences on a ridge in Arlington, Virginia, overlooking Washington, and the Czechoslovak Embassy, two miles (3.2 kilometers) from the White House.

The East German residences are less than half a mile from the Pentagon. The Polish Embassy, like the Czechoslovak Embassy, is on a hill known as Mount Pleasant overlooking the White House. Moreover, the two diplomatic missions are between the White House and a microwave relay point in northwest Washington, near Tenley Circle.

Moscow uses diplomatic compounds elsewhere in the United

States to collect intelligence in a similar fashion, the officials said. Microwave traffic along the East Coast reportedly is collected by listening stations at Soviet residential compounds in Glen Cove, New York, and on the Maryland shore.

The officials said another Soviet residence in New York, in the Riverdale section of the Bronx, and the Soviet Consulate in San Francisco were ideal for microwave interception because of their elevation.

Telephone transmissions travel by microwave or by satellite, as well as by land lines. The Soviet Union is able to intercept much of that, officials say, from an electronic complex at Lourdes, Cuba.

But the Cuban installation cannot intercept microwave transmissions that travel close to the earth. An intelligence expert, James Bamford, said the interception of microwave beams required receivers near the relay or repeater stations, which are placed about every 30 miles to account for the curvature of the earth.

"Microwaves travel mostly in a straight line between the stations," he said. Mr. Bamford and other experts said interception devices did not have to be within a direct line of sight of a relay tower. The beams have side lobes that extend half a mile or more outside of the direct beam and can be detected.

A former U.S. official said the present Soviet Embassy in Washington was surrounded by taller buildings that made eavesdropping difficult.

Mount Alto lets them do a large volume uninterrupted by lots of interference," he said.

Because of the reports that the new U.S. facility being built in Moscow is riddled with bugging devices, President Ronald Reagan has pledged that the Soviet Union will not be allowed to move into its new embassy on Mount Alto until the United States is satisfied it has a secure embassy in Moscow.



The pope was greeted Monday by nuns in Augsburg, West Germany, where he appealed for Christian unity.

Pope Urges United Europe

SPEYER, West Germany — Pope John Paul II, at the end of his West German trip, called Monday for a united Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals and denounced restrictions on religious freedom in Eastern Europe.

He made his last major address of a five-day trip at a Mass for 55,000 people outside Speyer's 900-year-old cathedral before a meeting with Chancellor Helmut Kohl and his return to Rome.

Speaking in a divided country about a divided continent, he said Europeans of East and West should "overcome the menacing international confrontations of states and alliances and create a new united Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals."

The pope, who next month will make his third visit to Poland, appealed to political leaders to "stop, at long last, the restriction and suppression of the free exercise of religious worship" in "the whole of Europe."

The pope said it was symbolic that the cathedral was built in 1030, before the schism in 1054 between the Catholic and Orthodox churches and the Protestant Reformation of the 16th century.

Earlier, in Augsburg, a city that figures prominently in the history of Protestantism and the division of the church, the pope appealed for unity among Christians.

State Dept. Study Backs Reagan On Broad Reading of ABM Pact

By Michael R. Gordon
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The State Department's top lawyer has completed a study of the anti-ballistic missile treaty of 1972 that keeps the Reagan administration on a potential collision course with Senate supporters of a stricter interpretation of the agreement, according to administration officials.

The study, by Abraham D. Sofaer, the State Department legal adviser, was requested by President Ronald Reagan and focuses on the Senate deliberations over the treaty when it was ratified in 1972.

His results support more testing of some new types of anti-missile systems and reportedly challenges the arguments for the traditional, stricter interpretation favored by Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia and chairman of the Armed Services Committee, and other Senate supporters of the ABM treaty.

Mr. Nunn said in March that the ABM treaty should be strictly interpreted and that the Senate approved the treaty with a clear understanding of that.

While recent public attention has been focused on the issue of eliminating medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, the administration has been considering whether it should formally adopt a new, broad interpretation of the treaty.

The administration developed the interpretation in 1985, but because of criticism from Congress and allied nations, it has not yet moved to schedule new tests of the Strategic Defense Initiative, or SDI, on the basis of this view.

The Pentagon has been working on a classified study that identifies new



Abraham D. Sofaer

experiments that could be carried out under a broad view of the treaty.

An official said that one new experiment being considered would involve the interception of a missile that would be fired from the Vandenberg test range in California. A network of sensors would track the missile, and information from these sensors would be used to help guide an interceptor rocket toward it. The interceptor rocket would be fired from Kwajalein, the largest of the Marshall Islands, in the western Pacific.

An administration official said that this test would not be allowed under the traditional interpretation

of the treaty because it could involve testing mobile sensors in an "ABM mode," meaning that it would demonstrate an anti-missile capability. But the official asserted that the experiment would be allowed under the administration's interpretation of the treaty.

In his study, Mr. Sofaer reportedly contends that statements made by Nixon administration officials to the Senate were somewhat ambiguous. He also maintains that statements made to the Senate by Nixon administration officials endorsing the traditional reading of the treaty did not accurately represent what happened during negotiations and are not binding on the Russians.

In contrast, Mr. Nunn has contended that the strict view of the treaty is correct. Mr. Nunn cited numerous instances in which Nixon administration officials told the Senate in 1972 that the treaty should be strictly interpreted, and he has argued there was no need for the Senate to have adopted additional understandings.

An initial skirmish over the treaty may be fought this week, when the Senate Foreign Relations Committee considers legislation to authorize spending for the State Department.

Senator Claiborne Pell, Democrat of Rhode Island and chairman of the committee, is supporting an amendment to that bill that would endorse the traditional view of the treaty. Senator Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina, has sent a letter to Mr. Pell strenuously opposing this and threatening a filibuster on the Senate floor.

Thatcher Widens Lead in Surveys

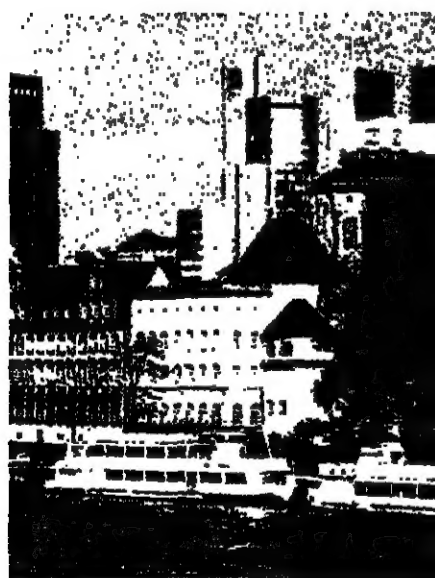
Reuters

LONDON — Britain's governing Conservatives had an 11-point average lead in seven opinion polls carried out in April, a lead nearly 4 points higher than in March, The Independent newspaper said.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is widely expected to call a general election on June 11 if results from local elections Thursday in most of Britain bear out those figures.

The combined results of seven polls published last month show 41.8 percent of the electorate supports the Conservatives, after gains of about two points from both Labor and the centrist Alliance.

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SDI: Experts Faulted Arms Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

head of the State Department's Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs and now ambassador to West Germany.

In a letter to Mr. Johnston, General Abrahamson said he agreed that the negative findings had been accurate when written. But he said they were no longer valid because of "profound" advances in anti-missile research during the past four years.

High Frontier was presented in February 1982 by the Heritage Foundation after drafts of the report had circulated in the federal bureaucracy for months. The study, directed by General Graham, urged that "off-the-shelf components" be used to build an anti-missile system in five or six years. Its first phase being a network of 432 space-based battle stations meant to fire kinetic weapons at Soviet missiles as they rose over Asia. Its cost was estimated at \$40 billion.

In a State Department memorandum marked "secret" and dated Jan. 20, 1982, Mr. Burt of the Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs said, "General Graham's High Frontier approach has much more technological risk than he describes and is optimistic in the extreme on both cost and schedule." Mr. Burt concluded that it had "serious technical and economic shortcomings."

Earlier, in a secret memo, a State Department analyst, Bruce W. MacDonald, listed five technical "disadvantages" of the plan, one of the most serious being that "large high-altitude nuclear blasts could either destroy or 'blind' those satellites." Mr. MacDonald concluded that the idea had "major problems" that would probably make it "unworkable."

Among the Defense Department documents is an undated one that says: "It is the unanimous opinion of the air force technical community that the High Frontier proposals are unrealistic regarding the state of technology, cost, and schedule."

More authoritatively, a joint study by the air force and the army concluded, according to a memo dated March 31, 1982, that: "The concept, as proposed, is not technically feasible for near term application."

tion using off-the-shelf or under-development hardware."

On Sept. 2, 1982, Mr. Carlucci wrote General Graham concerning the Pentagon's evaluations of High Frontier's ideas, remarking that "it is somewhat of an overstatement to say that they have been widely accepted as practicable."

Although noting the proposal might eventually prove "technically feasible" after "some modification" and the resolution of "critical technological issues," Mr. Carlucci emphasized an added complicating factor: possible Soviet countermeasures.

"It is essential," he wrote, "that any weapon system operate in the environment in which it is to be deployed and against the threat that it can reasonably be expected to encounter in its lifetime." Mr. Carlucci noted that the Pentagon's analysis had not included "advanced threats."

Before such documents were released, it was believed that the Reagan administration in 1982 had questioned the feasibility of High Frontier, but little was known of the depth and breadth of its objections.

The first phase of the administration's planned anti-missile system closely resembles High Frontier. According to tentative proposals the Pentagon recently presented to Congress, the initial system would rely on about 300 space-based battle stations to fire kinetic weapons at Soviet missiles. General Abrahamson told Congress that such a system could be deployed as early as 1994 or 1995, with later phases having lasers and other exotic arms.

In his letter accompanying the newly released Defense Department reports, General Abrahamson said that the pace of technical advance had overcome old worries. "These documents," he said, "should provide a keen awareness of the state of technology and analysis back in 1982 and the profound successes and advances enjoyed by the Strategic Defense Initiative after just four short years."

Examples of progress, he said, included homing rockets that have destroyed a scientific satellite and a mock warhead, as well as homing satellite that last year intercepted an accelerating target in space.



Foreign Minister Alois Mock of Austria at the news conference Monday.

Waldheim To Sue U.S. Over Ban

Reuters

VIENNA — President Kurt Waldheim said Monday that he would take legal action in response to the ban on his entry into the United States.

Also on Monday, the Austrian government said it intended to establish a commission of historians to examine allegations about Mr. Waldheim's activities in the German Army during World War II.

In an interview with Austrian radio, Mr. Waldheim said it was "time to respond to these slanders through legal channels."

Officials said his lawyers in the United States and in Austria were investigating what form his legal action could take.

The U.S. Justice Department on April 27 placed Mr. Waldheim on a list of undesirable aliens because of his alleged links to Nazi war crimes, barring his entry into the United States.

At a news conference, Foreign Minister Alois Mock said that a commission would be formed after consultations with Mr. Waldheim. He said the commission could also include foreign experts, if Mr. Waldheim approved them.

The commission idea drew support from Simon Wiesenthal, the Austrian hunter of Nazi war criminals, who said it should be an international panel.

Asked if other countries might be alienated if Mr. Waldheim himself chose the commission members, Mr. Mock said: "It is our decision, irrelevant whether foreign countries like it or not."

Mr. Mock said he was under no illusions that the commission's conclusions would end the discussions of Mr. Waldheim's war record.

Mr. Wiesenthal said a commission of only Austrians would be worthless and suggested that the Institute of Military History in Freiburg, West Germany, be asked to select a panel of experts.

Any conclusions drawn by the panel would have to be binding, he said.

2 French Pilots Score a First

The Associated Press

PARIS — Two French pilots, Hubert de Chevigny and Nicolas Hulot, landed Monday on the ice pack at the North Pole, becoming the first men ever to fly to the top of the world in an ultralight aircraft, expedition organizers announced.

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ARMS: Reagan Sets Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

acknowledge privately that it would be necessary to make rapid progress in the Geneva negotiations to obtain any strategic arms control agreement. And even if agreement on a treaty is reached, it would face ratification by the U.S. Senate in the politically charged atmosphere of a presidential election year.

In recent weeks U.S. and Soviet officials have focused on the more limited goal of obtaining a treaty that would eliminate medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. White House officials have been highly optimistic about rapid completion of work on such a treaty.

The president's statement, however, raised a note of caution, saying that "important issues" of verification and reduction of shorter-range nuclear missiles need to be resolved before any agreement on medium-range weapons can be reached.

"Verification is a particularly crucial issue," the statement said. "While the Soviet draft indicates that they will seek agreement in some basic areas," it added, "they have yet to provide the all-important details which are essential to working out an effective verification scheme."

The proposed treaty on medium-range arms has worried European allies, who fear that removal of U.S. missiles would leave them vulnerable to the numerically superior Soviet conventional forces.



Max M. Kampelman, the chief U.S. arms negotiator, speaking at a press conference Monday in Geneva.

Last week, former President Richard M. Nixon and former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger echoed these concerns in a joint article in which they said that the Reagan administration should not agree to a medium-range missile treaty unless it was linked to cuts in Soviet conventional forces.

The chief White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, said the administration "rejects linkage," in which elimination of the missiles would depend on conventional force reductions.

Medium-Range Talks
The chief U.S. and Soviet arms

negotiators expressed optimism Monday on prospects for an early treaty on eliminating medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, United Press International reported Monday from Geneva.

The leader of the Soviet delegation, Yuli M. Vorontsov, said he believed that an agreement on medium-range missiles in Europe could be reached in the current round of talks.

The leader of the U.S. delegation, Max M. Kampelman, was more cautious, saying that "important issues" must still be resolved.

ITALY: Harsh Campaign

(Continued from Page 1)

their right to have a share of the power because they held three times as many parliamentary seats as Mr. Craxi's Socialists, the second-largest coalition partner.

Through a long series of intricate political battles, Mr. Craxi fought off the Christian Democrats, Mr. De Michelis, a Socialist, said: "The idea that leadership is exercised through sheer force of numbers was defeated decisively, and the idea that leadership is exercised by the party best able to form an effective majority was victorious."

For the Christian Democrats, who led every government from the end of World War II until 1981, this represented an important long-term setback, according to Adolfo Battaglia, the Republican leader in Parliament.

"The Christian Democrats are still strong in numbers," he said, "but the political power they exercise has grown progressively weaker."

Along with other political analysts, Mr. Battaglia dates the beginning of that decline to the late 1970s, when an economic and social crisis caused the Christian Democrats to arrange a limited accord with the Communists.

Then, in 1981, the Christian Democrats had to allow Giovanni Spadolini, a Republican, to become the first non-Christian Democratic prime minister since the war. In 1983, a substantial Christian Democratic loss in the last parliamentary elections opened the way for Mr. Craxi to take over.

Although the Christian Democrats still hold about a third of the vote, they will need to make a substantial comeback at the polls if they want to dominate a future coalition government, Mr. Battaglia said.

As the coalition collapsed in recent weeks, the Communists played an increasingly important role, and in the end they helped the Christian Democrats bring about the dissolution of Parliament and early elections.



Bettino Craxi

ARREST: 130 Are Detained in South Africa Protest

(Continued from Page 1)

building, apparently intent on holding the meeting inside.

Witnesses said that as faculty members pleaded with the authorities that the gathering was peaceful, police carrying whips charged toward the gymnasium after a brick was thrown at them. Witnesses said the students chanted "Nazis" and that at least one tear gas canister was set off.

Tear gas was fired in another incident on the campus later Monday afternoon when a group of students emerged from the university canteen to attend a meeting with a

faculty committee that has called for a two-day staff strike to protest the election.

The South African police commissioner, General Johan Coetzee, said that security forces would be out in full strength Wednesday to prevent attempts to disrupt the election.

General Coetzee, in an interview in Monday's Johannesburg Star, said police had information that the African National Congress "has instructed that there be a coordinated anti-election campaign with political, diplomatic and military dimensions." The congress is

the main guerrilla force battling minority white rule.

School boycotts, protest marches and a general strike also were planned to divert attention from the elections and to focus it on the security forces, he said.

Journalists Detained

A large media contingent filmed riot police breaking up the protest at the University of the Witwatersrand and some of the journalists were detained. Reuters reported from Johannesburg.

Spokesmen for three American television networks, ABC, CBS and NBC, and for two British-based television companies, ITN and Visnews, said their crews were detained for up to three hours.

Photographers from Reuters and The Associated Press news agencies, as well as Time magazine, were also detained for several hours.

Photographers were told that their film was being sent to the attorney general with a view to possible prosecution under terms of the country's 11-month-old national state of emergency.

Regulations banning first-hand reporting of political unrest were overturned in the Pietermaritzburg Supreme Court last month. However, some officials contend that the regulations should be observed pending a court appeal.

JORDAN: Israel Is Challenged to Attend Peace Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

force the coalition government either to accept the proposal or to break up and hold new elections that would serve as a referendum on Israel's willingness to enter such talks.

Mr. Shamir has consistently opposed the peace conference plan.

Mr. Rifai said Hussein has worked for two years to attain a conference that would be called by the secretary-general of the United Nations and would include "all the parties concerned," including the PLO and the five permanent members of the UN Security Council.

The result of Hussein's efforts,

Mr. Rifai said, "was agreement among the countries concerned to hold the conference after it became clear to them that a peaceful settlement can only be reached through an international conference."

Mr. Rifai denied reports that Hussein recently met with Mr. Peres or the Israeli defense minister, Yitzhak Rabin. But he added, "The world is still awaiting the agreement of the Israeli government on holding the conference and on Israel's participation."

"It is futile to proceed with preparations for holding the conference," Mr. Rifai said, "while the Israeli government still refuses the principle of holding it and participating in its deliberations should it convene."

Sources close to Mr. Peres said they did not expect a final decision on Wednesday, but they predicted a vote was likely before he left for the United States on May 13.

Mr. Shamir said on Israeli television Sunday night: "There is no good news in this announcement. Jordan supports an international conference because it is the most comfortable way for Jordan."

There's a negative addition here — the call to invite the PLO."

But a senior Foreign Ministry official welcomed the announcement as "an obvious indication that significant progress has been made."

"It's also obvious that Israel has to make a decision," the official said. "Things are happening, and we have to take advantage of it and move it forward to direct negotiations with some kind of international opening."

In recent days, Israeli spokesmen have said unofficially that the two sides have agreed on a 10-point plan for holding the conference and have resolved two of three remaining issues: the criteria for Palestinian participation in the conference and the duration of the opening session.

But Mr. Rifai's statement gave no indication that these issues were resolved.

A third unresolved issue is that of Soviet and Chinese participation. Hussein has said he could not attend a conference without all five permanent Security Council members.

GARBAGE: Barge Drags Flies, Hostile Reception

(Continued from Page 1)

er, something bigger is controlling all this. Somebody big is calling the shots and not letting us unload the bloody thing and get done with it."

This load of garbage is little different from the thousands of tons generated each day throughout the New York City metropolitan region. It is one of the clearest indicators, according to politicians and environmental officials, that people can no longer expect their garbage to just disappear.

But the larger issue is beyond the

concern of the Break of Dawn's crew, who emphasized that they did not care where the garbage ended up — just as long as it was soon.

The barge originally was bound for Morehead City, where a landfill had promised to accept the load. But North Carolina officials banned the waste after New York officials refused to certify that it was not hazardous.

The barge then headed south to the Gulf of Mexico, where it was rejected by three more states and chased away by naval vessels from Mexico and Belize.

On Sunday, the owner of the trash and the man who controls its destiny, Lowell Harrelson, of Bay Minette, Alabama, said in a telephone interview that he could offer the crew "no hopes of ending their trial soon."

The captain then became somewhat philosophical about the plight of Mr. Harrelson, who is paying \$6,000 a day for the barge.

"I think all those people who are trying to hurt us, it is going to all fall back in their laps," he said. "Lowell will end up on top on this one."

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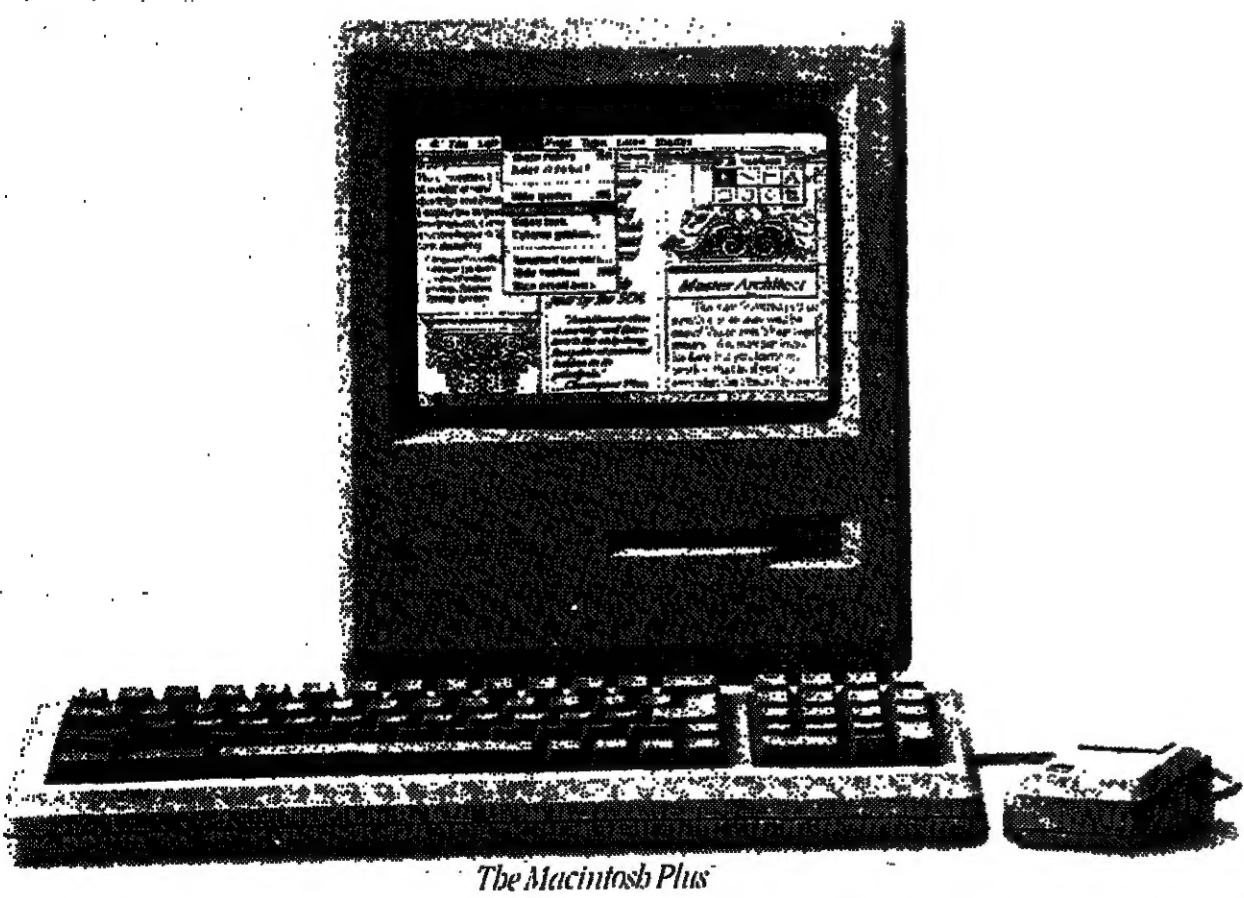
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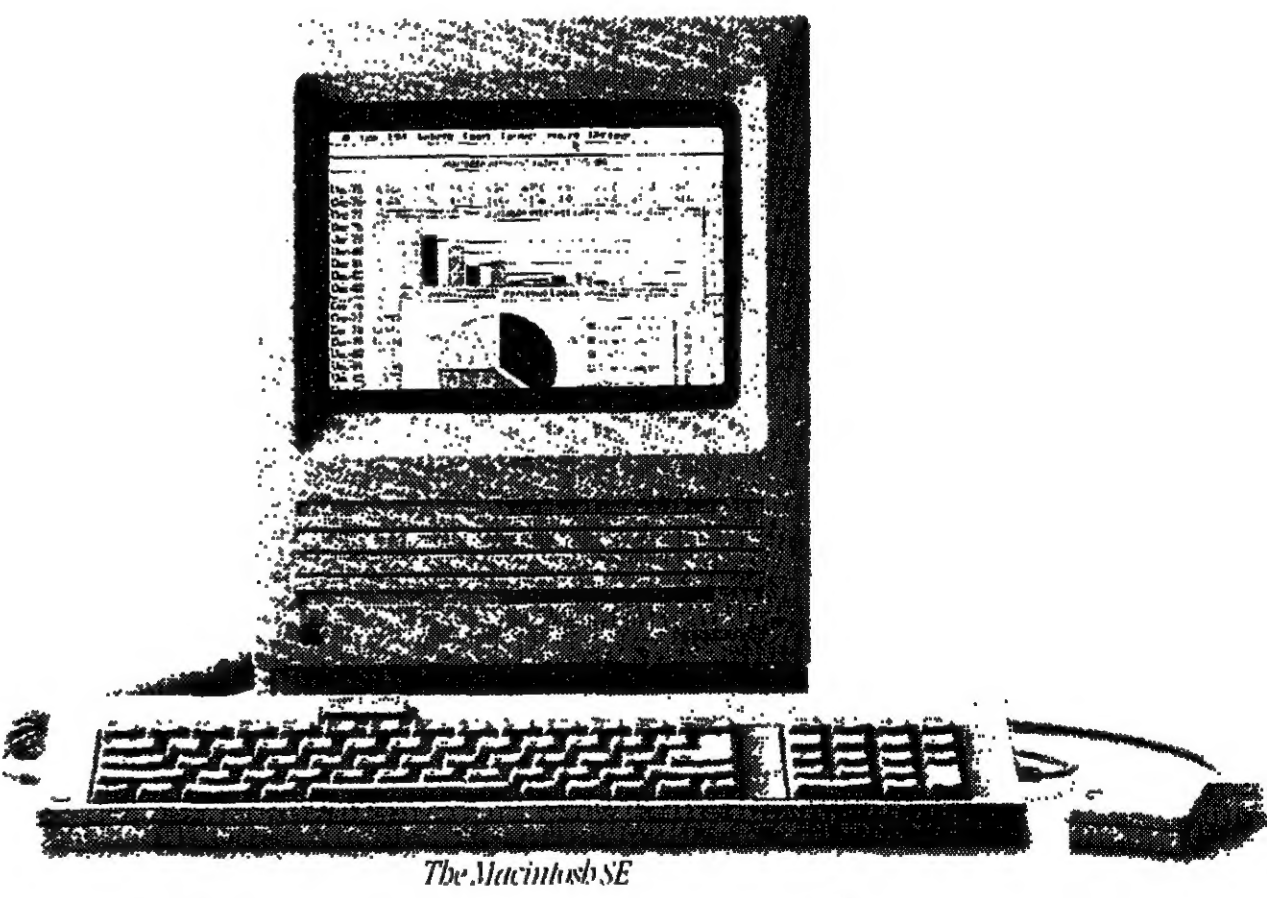
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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Money Opens the Door

From 1978 through the spring of 1985, through two campaigns and four years in the White House, David Fischer was Ronald Reagan's personal assistant—"his door opener," someone said unkindly the other day. In April 1985 Mr. Fischer resigned; in October of that year he was hired as a consultant by conservative fund-raiser Carl Channell. His job was to arrange brief meetings between the president and major contributors to Mr. Channell's organization. It is said that Mr. Channell originally offered to pay him \$50,000 a meeting. That was later changed to a steady retainer of \$20,000 a month. Let us do the math for you: \$20,000 a month is \$240,000 a year. Understand what this was for. It was not even garden-variety influence-peddling, in which people try to buy their way into the government to affect policy. The president was not being importuned to do something he might otherwise not do. On the contrary, these audience-seekers were on his side. Congress had denied him funds to carry out a cherished foreign policy goal; it had refused to vote further military aid to the Nicaraguan contras. Mr. Channell's contributors were providing private aid to the contra cause instead. The president, we are told, was merely being asked to thank them for what in several cases were considerable sums.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Dangerous Charade

There is a time bomb in the U.S. national debt ceiling set to go off at midnight May 15. If a new and higher ceiling has not been set, or the current ceiling extended, government borrowing must stop and the United States will slide quickly into default. Unthinkable, but that is how Congress wired the debt limit law last October. Each year Congress goes down to the deadline, then lifts the ceiling. But the game is trickier this year, and could have serious consequences. Congress threatens yet another crisis to rattle already worried financial markets. What is needed instead is a simple bill to raise the ceiling, with no strings. The ceiling is a sham. It has no effect on the debt. Deficits create debt; the Reagan deficits have more than doubled the national debt, to \$2.25 trillion, ceilings notwithstanding. Each time government borrowing gets close, the ceiling is raised—but not without costly eleven-hour shenanigans that force the Treasury into devious financing. When the ceiling was raised to \$2.3 trillion six months ago, Congress directed that it expire on May 15 and drop back to \$2.1 trillion the next day. At that point, the debt would be higher than the ceiling. No one would want the secretary of the Treasury into court, but he could do no further borrowing.

Wheat for the Asking

The Soviets have a long-term agreement to buy at least 4 million tons of U.S. wheat a year. For the past two years they have not done it, adding to the surpluses in U.S. silos and the woes in the farm belt. Last year, in an effort to save some Republican Senate seats in farm states and Republican control of the Senate, where he was majority leader, Bob Dole strong-armed the administration into offering the Soviets a subsidy to keep their word. Mr. Dole, now an undecided presidential candidate, can talk as tough about the Soviet regime as anyone around, but business is business, you understand. The State Department resisted on various grounds but never had a chance. Then the Soviets shamed the administration a second time by turning it down. The proffered subsidy was not generous enough. Now, without the rough-hewn excuse of an election but while still trying to ingratiate itself with farmers, show some muscle on trade and draw down those surpluses, the administration is back at it, this time on its own. It has offered what presumably will be deeper subsidies—Agriculture Secretary Richard Lyng says they will make U.S. wheat "competitive"—and the Soviets have accepted. They will buy their 4 million tons. So the U.S. taxpayer will spend perhaps \$100 million so that U.S. grain can be bought cheaper in the Soviet Union than it can in the United States. Got it?

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

President vs. Prime Minister

India is wrestling with a constitutional crisis in the form of a struggle for power between an elderly president whose term ends in July and a young prime minister whose popular support is rapidly declining. President Zail Singh and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi are at each other's throats. Whatever Mr. Gandhi's faults, there is neither a credible alternative government nor even an obvious crown prince in the Congress Party. The crisis has swung all but the most severe critics of Mr. Gandhi behind him, including the two Communist parties. Mr. Singh has, therefore, been playing with fire in thinking of trying to dismiss a democratically elected head of government with two years of his mandate unexpired. There should be no thought now of a second term for Mr. Singh.

—The Guardian (London).

An Election for Whites Only

The South African election on Wednesday can easily be described as irrelevant. On present reckoning it will produce a Nationalist government with a slightly increased parliamentary majority. Nonwhite South Africans will be hard put to see how their long-term destiny will be helped. It is however a desperate philosophy which sees no hope of change even under a political system dominated by the National Party. For the prospects of change through political violence, even if they were desirable, are at the moment nil. This is a fact which only the ill-informed are liable to doubt. At some distant stage, when the African National Congress has multiplied its destabilizing efforts by many times, things might be different, but not now. For now, South Africa will remain in the not very kindly grip of the National Party. All the same, the National Party has shown that reform is not absolutely foreign to its nature. The hope is that after the election, President P.W. Botha will learn that any solid settlement will have to be made with black politicians who command proper support. Whatever happens, the West is unlikely to play a very major part. Sanctions, even if universally adopted, would be unlikely to influence the final outcome. Western countries could best help blacks in South Africa by making proposals which show how power can be transferred to blacks without the degree of upheaval which whites voting on Wednesday so obviously fear.

—The Independent (London).

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OPINION

No People Can Prosper on Its Own Terms

By Robert J. Samuelson

TOKYO—You do not have to be in Tokyo for long to sense that the Japanese, or at least their opinion leaders, think themselves under assault from the United States. Hostile trade actions are flying fast and furiously. Little wonder that the Japanese feel besieged.

It is an understandable, if simplistic, reaction. What the Japanese are discovering, just as Americans have discovered, is that being part of the broader world economy means sacrificing some control over your social and economic destiny.

We do not fully understand the world economy and could not completely manage it even if we had perfect international cooperation—which, of course, we don't. The trade disputes are only the most visible, and in some ways least important, signs of ignorance and confusion. It is convenient for both sides to blame each other for something that neither quite comprehends.

What is so disorienting to the Japanese is that their export success, intended to reduce their vulnerability to international economic shocks, is having precisely the opposite effect.

In fact, Japan's trade surplus made a higher yen and a lower dollar inevitable. Put simply, the Japanese are earning more dollars in trade than they can continuously invest abroad. Selling those dollars to buy yen pushes up the yen's value. In turn, the higher yen creates pressures for economic, political and social changes that the Japanese are only beginning to glimpse.

The most obvious is the threat to economic growth. Between 1980 and 1985, reports economist Edward Lincoln of the Brookings Institution in Washington, almost 40 percent of Japan's economic expansion stemmed from increasing exports. This source of growth has vanished. Slowly and inexorably, the higher yen is making export industries less competitive. In 1986 the physical volume of Japan's exports declined 1.4 percent. Economist Kazuo Nakazawa of Keidansha, the national business federation, thinks unemployment could exceed 4 percent within a few years.

This seems low by U.S. standards, but Japan's unemployment is calculated somewhat differently. According to Mr. Nakazawa, a 4 percent rate in Japan would roughly equal a 6 to 7 percent U.S. rate. More relevant, it would be almost three times Japan's average for most of the 1970s, which was 1.6 percent. Slower economic growth, perhaps even a recession, would intensify strains on Ja-

pan's system of "lifetime employment" in large companies. (Contrary to popular impression, it has never applied to many smaller firms.) Already some are cutting back part-time workers. Good jobs for younger workers will be harder to find.

A sluggish economy is propelling subjects onto the political agenda that were taboo only a few years ago. If exports will not increase economic growth, what will? One possibility is farm and land reform. In cities, even in the Tokyo area, you can find small rice and vegetable fields. With land so valuable, it seems crazy. Turning this land over to homes would spur construction and

spending on appliances and furniture. It would also relieve Japan's acute overcrowding. In the Tokyo-Yokohama area, the average home or apartment has fewer than four small rooms.

But farming is heavily subsidized and protected. Rice prices are six to 10 times the world level. Farmland is lightly taxed, but if it is sold, the profits may face heavy taxation. Although most farmers are part-time, these policies have long enjoyed widespread public support. Maintaining some food self-sufficiency is popular, and many Japanese city workers—only a generation removed from farm life themselves—have a nostalgic attachment to the land.

These traditional attitudes are being increasingly questioned. Not only is there a need for greater

spending on appliances and furniture. It would also relieve Japan's acute overcrowding. In the Tokyo-Yokohama area, the average home or apartment has fewer than four small rooms.

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Election Day in South Africa: The View From a Cell

By Peter Vale

BERLIN—At 6 A.M. on Wednesday, the polls will open for South Africa's whites-only election.

At the same hour, Janet Cherry and Sue Lund will be awakened by the unlocking of a cell door in "B" passage of the North End Prison in Port Elizabeth. For these women, unlike for most other white South Africans, it will be a tedious day. Ms. Cherry has been in this prison for 239 days, Ms. Lund for 165. Both are held under South Africa's emergency regulations.

About 9:30 A.M., the two women will begin a strenuous program of voluntary exercise in the small courtyard next to their cell. At this hour, the South African president, P.W. Botha, will exercise his vote. He is the most powerful man in modern South African history, not accountable to the courts, Parliament or the people.

Like Ms. Cherry and Ms. Lund, most South Africans see these elections as a sideshow, political shadow-boxing that is called democratic only

by those permitted to take part. Whites in South Africa have played at democracy while practicing oppression for three centuries.

On Wednesday, 3 million of the nation's 30 million people will vote to fill the 165 seats in the four-chamber Parliament. By 11 A.M. some of the 4,592 registered voters in the Walvis Bay constituency will have cast their votes. Walvis Bay is in an enclave on the coast of neighboring Namibia, the country that South Africa occupies in defiance of international opinion.

This is the hour when Ms. Cherry and Ms. Lund will have lunch. As apartheid is practiced outside of the prison, so it is mirrored within its walls. The food they eat is good compared to what is served to black inmates, with whom they are allowed no contact. So strict is prison apartheid that black prisoners are ordered to turn their faces and close their eyes

if white political prisoners pass by. Those South Africans like Ms. Cherry and Ms. Lund who resist white rule in South Africa are remarkable for the strength of their commitment to fight racism. In August 1983, the United Democratic Front, a loose, nonracial association of about 700 anti-apartheid organizations, was formed to oppose Mr. Botha's attempt to change the nation's constitution. The change opened the parliamentary process to Asians and people of mixed races by including them in minor chambers of a tricameral parliament.

Ms. Cherry and Ms. Lund were active in this and other anti-government programs, including a campaign to end the conscription of young whites for military duty. These activities led to their detention. Like many other activists, neither woman has been brought before the courts.

The UDF has been spectacularly successful in articulating opposition to apartheid and in rekindling mass support for the African National Congress. The growth of opposition to white domination has been felt in every stratum of South African society. In the face of a newly mobilized opposition, the security establishment has responded forcefully. The country has been caught in an unprecendented wave of violence.

On June 12 of last year, the government imposed the second state of emergency in as many years. Some activists detained that day are still in prison. Exactly how many people have been arrested is not known; some estimates put the figure at

30,000, many of them children. Government curbs on reporting have left an impression of eerie calm over the country. With the leaders of protest movements in jail and the turbulent townships under armed occupation, popular resistance to apartheid would seem to have all but collapsed.

The 33,783 voters of North Rand, the country's largest constituency, will cast their votes believing this to be the case. Like their fellow white countrymen, they will give Mr. Botha the support for which he has asked. For those who had doubts about the government's strategy of force, the state-controlled media have assured them that behind every political detainee there lurks the hidden hand of the Soviet Union. Simplistic anti-communism is a powerful ideology in white South Africa.

By 3:30 P.M., the day will be all but over for Ms. Cherry and Ms. Lund. They will eat supper, and the bars of their cell will be looked for the day. Two hours later, they will join the ritual singing of freedom songs. Blacks in other sections of the jail will sing of the imprisoned Nelson Mandela, the ANC and their yearning for liberation. Ms. Cherry and Ms. Lund will answer with similar lyrics.

At this hour, President Botha will relax, confident that he has deflected the pressure from the right and the left of his party. White South Africa will have voted to continue the repression of the country's majority.

But Mr. Botha's victory will be a hollow one. As the ongoing strike by rail workers shows, South Africa's trade unions are as determined to end white domination as are the political organizations. The unions can wreak havoc on the nation's economy. The state's inability to contain these forces has led to new violence and detentions. But the grass-roots opposition to apartheid is reshaping.

At 10 P.M. the lights in "B" passage of North End Prison will go out. The nation's 72-year-old president will be feeling tired but satisfied with the events of the day. He may read from his Bible, as he says he does each night, before dozing off.

But the day's events will do little to end South Africa's trauma. The white-only elections are a symptom of apartheid, not a cure. Ironically, a clue to the country's salvation is found in the deeply moving literature of Mr. Botha's mother tongue, Afrikaans. As N.P. van Wyk Louw, the esteemed poet, wrote about his own "tribe," "If you enslave a proud people, then resistance becomes its right."

The writer is director of the Institute of Social and Economic Research at Rhodes University in Grahamstown, South Africa, and is currently a visiting fellow at the Free University in Berlin. His wife, Louise, shared a cell with Ms. Cherry and Ms. Lund until last Oct. 30. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

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IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: Rhodes Occupied

CONSTANTINOPLE—The news that Rhodes has been occupied by the Italians caused considerable excitement here [on May 4].

ROME—A telegram from Admiral Viale announces that the landing of the troops in the Bay of Kalifea is completely terminated. No resistance was offered. The enemy's troops retired to the hills. A dispatch read out in the Italian Chamber by Signor Giolitti, the Prime Minister, intimates that the Italian fleet, commanded by Admiral Viale, took possession of Rhodes this morning.

PARIS—The chief port of the town of Rhodes, does not do much trade, being rather a station for the reception of mails. It is badly protected and requires a breakwater. When the wind is blowing, access is unsafe.

Nazi Dirt Lies Under Both Rugs

By Flora Lewis

PARIS—The trial of Klaus Barbie, known as the "butcher of Lyon" for his wartime Gestapo activities, finally starts next week. It will be something of an ordeal for France, which never really faced up to the extent of collaboration in Nazi atrocities during the German occupation. It should be for the United States as well.

Jacques Vergès, the enigmatic lawyer who is defending Barbie, says that "France lives on an official truth that is still not real, it is a lie." He plans to make the most of Barbie's incriminating knowledge about wartime France.

A Dostoyevskian figure, Mr. Vergès has defended the Lebanese terrorist Georges Ibrahim Abdallah, among others. He explains his choice of clients as a "passion." Crime, especially political crime, fascinates him, apparently as an expression of his revulsion against the social establishment. "By crime," he said at a news conference, "man leaves the animal kingdom and becomes man, or God."

He likes to point out that France "has pardoned itself for deeds"—atrocities in the Algerian war—"which it cannot pardon in others."

He says it would be improper for a lawyer not to use any argument that could be valid for the defense. He has not yet said whether he will introduce the evidence that the United States employed Barbie as an intelligence agent in Germany after the war, hiding him from the French until the risk of exposure became too great and he was spirited off to exile in Bolivia in 1951, at U.S. expense.

Barbie was handed over to the French in 1983, during a brief period of civilian administration in Bolivia. That revived stories about his U.S. connection. The U.S. Department of Justice conducted an investigation, a report was published in August 1983 and the United States sent France a formal note of "deep regrets" for its role in obstructing justice.

The report was a strange combination of shocking revelations about U.S. recruitment and protection of Nazis to spy on Communists, and of excuses and obfuscations. Allan A. Ryan Jr., the special assistant who wrote it, said that the choice of any intelligence officers to use Barbie and his kind "was neither cynical nor corrupt" in the circumstances.

Mr. Ryan gave details of how the United States paid a former Croat terrorist for Barbie's escape on one of the "rat lines" that helped war criminals to flee arrest. He said this was a unique case. That is evidently untrue.

Mr. Ryan wrote that the series of illegal acts in harboring Barbie were not just the fault of a few intelligence officers and that the U.S. government shared responsibility. "But," he concluded, "it is not naive to believe that we have seen the end of the attitude that anything is permissible, including the obstruction of justice, if it falls under the cloak of intelligence."

The gaps in the report and continuing charges of many similar cases led Peter Rodino, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, to ask for a review of America's role in helping Nazis to reassemble in the United States, Canada and Latin America. The General Accounting Office produced another report in June 1983 that revealed more, but again selectively and with the justification that the people in question had done "a service" if they United States by providing intelligence against the Russians.

Former Congressman Elizabeth Holtzman, who has steadily pushed for an honest disclosure of secret war support for Nazi criminals, wrote Mr. Rodino that the GAO report was "seriously flawed and hopelessly inadequate," which it was. The GAO said it was given all existing documents it requested, but "some could not be located or had been destroyed." And in any case, "intelligence agencies often assign projects innocuous names," so the investigators "cannot assure" that they asked for all the right papers.

The cover-up has never ended. It became too embarrassing to admit what had gone on, in violation of U.S. policy, U.S. law, simple morality and, furthermore, effectiveness. Michel Thormann, a former French resistance fighter who worked for U.S. Army Intelligence in Germany immediately after the war until he saw what it was doing, quit in disgust. On top of everything else, he says, the "intelligence" obtained was totally useless.

There is still a point in trying Barbie, but there is a more important point in clearing up these scandals. As Mr. Ryan wrote, intelligence agencies do tend to ignore everything but their operational goals. He is wrong to think that it can't happen again.

The United States refuses to forget what President Kurt Waldheim of Austria cannot manage to remember. Fine, but America should also remember to clean up its own house.

The New York Times.

The Latin Democracies Are Balking

By Jorge G. Castaneda

WASHINGTON—The main effect of the popular response to the military unrest in Argentina was to reduce drastically the possibilities of a coup. But there are many other less visible, more profound consequences emerging from the ongoing process of democratization in Latin America.

One of the least expected is the growing firmness of these new governments in their dealings with the United States. Two recent incidents—controversies may not be too strong a word—were notable in demonstrating that Latin American democracy and Reagan administration policy do not mix.

The first Latin rejection of U.S. pressure came over a traditionally contentious issue: Cuba. For years, meetings of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights have condemned regimes infamous for widespread violations of human rights. In Latin America, this has meant Chile, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua (before the fall of Somoza), and so on. Responding to persistent U.S. complaints that only pro-U.S. regimes were criticized, the commission took up the situation in Afghanistan. After a detailed study, it voted a severe and well-deserved condemnation of the government in Kabul.

But the ideologues in the U.S. delegation to the United Nations and in the State Department were not satisfied. And so this year they decided to make an example of Cuba, where, they say, human rights violations are widespread.

General Vanevo Walters, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, took the administration's case to Geneva himself; the NATO allies were asked for support, and the Latin American members were subjected to diverse and intense means of persuasion.

Of the eight Latin countries on

The days when the Colossus of the North could routinely impose its wishes on its Latin neighbors are gone.

the commission, six—Argentina, Colombia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru and Venezuela—voted against taking up the issue of rights violations in Cuba. Brazil abstained and only Costa Rica voted with the United States. The resolution was defeated by only one vote, since all the West European nations sided with the Reagan administration.

The political defeat for the United States was striking. On a dis-

misses. As might have been expected, the Reagan administration set out to change this state of affairs.

The bank's decision was made by majority vote. The United States and Canada control 35 percent of the votes—the largest voting bloc, but not enough to veto major decisions. Treasury Secretary James Baker proposed that in exchange for a \$9.1 billion U.S. contribution to the bank's capital replenishment over four years, the bank's decisions should require a two-thirds majority—which would give the United States a veto or "blocking third."

The offer was tempting. It would have effectively doubled the bank's lending level to nearly \$6 billion per year. But U.S. intentions were less than altruistic: The Reagan administration wants the bank to attach more severe "structural" conditions to its loans, in a fashion similar to World Bank policy.

Latins saw Mr. Baker's offer as a mortdieu, or bribe, and rejected it in a decision that surprised many observers. They opted for "keeping a small bank which is our current of a large one run by the United States," even if it meant putting the replenishment of loan capital in danger.

Reagan officials have often said that the democratization of Latin American nations enhances relations with the United States. But many Latin American analysts have long believed that the more democratic a nation is, the stronger its resolve in resisting U.S. pressures. The recent rebuffs to Washington should demonstrate that U.S. misconceptions about the neighbors to the south are as skewed as ever.

The writer, a political science professor at the National University of Mexico, is a senior associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in Washington. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

APR 11 20 1987

OPINION

Educating for Democracy:
The Teachers Need Help

By A.M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — Normally we do not pay much attention to teachers. We expect them to educate our children and practically to raise them by protecting them from drugs, crime and sexual disease, all for a lot less than we pay plumbers. From time to time, when they slip a bit in their police functions, we yell at them, but we do not actually try to find out what is on their minds.

But teachers are saying some interesting things and attention should be paid. They could turn out to be more impor-

ON MY MIND

tant than almost anything being said by the presidential candidates — and probably will stick in the mind longer.

The American Federation of Teachers is saying that the schools are not doing a good enough job in their duty of preparing young people for the joys and responsibilities of living in a democratic society and preserving it. The union wants to do something about it.

That duty was once taken for granted. Schools taught that a free society was not only the one Americans were lucky enough to live under but the best form of society. That has changed substantially, beginning in the late 1960s. The tendency became to avoid value judgments among various forms of government. And providing students with enough history to make their own judgments does not seem to be considered an essential part of the purpose of education.

Perhaps the change came because the United States was so riven by a war that it came to despise. The kids were being educated in a social atmosphere of doubt, cynicism and weariness.

Neither parents nor school boards saw what was happening. The teaching of history was being leveled out; the difference between freedom and various forms of tyranny became not a choice between good and bad but just a matter of taste, a yawning nothing to get excited about.

The issue has been put with clarity in a declaration on "Education for Democracy" by the AFT, working with the Educational Excellence Network and Freedom House. It has been signed,

Read, Write and Figure

WHEN I hear people talking about how to "teach values," I reach for my cant-detecter. Two things are predictable about the "teaching values" fad. One is that insofar as it is adulatory in technique — schoolmastery finger-wagging — it will run in torrents off the duck's back. The other is that there will be a war over whose values it is likely to teach. Meanwhile, no one — still — will be learning to read, write or figure.

— Syndicated columnist Edwin Taylor.

among others, by Jimmy Carter, Senator Bill Bradley of New Jersey, Elie Wiesel, Benjamin Hooks of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Mayor Henry Cisneros of San Antonio and the presidents of the universities of California and Notre Dame.

It is not an effort to propagandize children. It is a serious appeal to schools to give their students, from the early years on, the learning necessary to understand that the difference between freedom and tyranny does involve choice, decision and acceptance of responsibility. The document starts with some clear-cut premises:

Democracy is the worthiest form of human governance ever conceived. We cannot take its survival or spread or improvement for granted. The central drama of modern history has been and is the struggle to establish and extend democracy in the United States and abroad. Democracy's survival depends on transmitting to each new generation the political vision of liberty and equality which underlies, or should, American unity.

It all seems fairly obvious, if you believe it. But just as you must be taught to hate you must be taught to find truth — in this case, the demonstrable truth in democratic principles. You can learn it the hard way — by living in a tyranny. Or you can be taught through education in history and democratic ethics.

This does not mean simply promoting values and insisting they be accepted.

It involves teaching the history of the United States and of other societies so that the student sees the values and is in a position to judge.

It means teaching not only democratic values but communist, militarist, fascist values. The idea is to provide enough information so that the student understands that social contracts are not cost-free but often deliberate choices among conflicting values and that the price can be very high indeed — a matter of life and death.

Laying down principles for education in democracy obviously is important, and so is the next step — curriculum examination and change.

In California, a curriculum evaluation is taking place with education in democratic rights and obligations the goal. In most other states, county governments and school boards have primary responsibility. New alliances are being formed; parents and teachers both liberal and conservative are finding common ground.

There can be a price to pay for taking a long look at a school curriculum to see if an understanding of democratic principles is built into it. It may cost money — perhaps more teachers and new textbooks — but it will be cheap in the long run. Ignorance of the history of freedom winds up costing a great deal.

The New York Times.



A Delicate Balance on the Slopes of Lanai

By Tom Wicker

LANAI CITY, Hawaii — Deer hunters were ruing the crazy slopes of this pineapple island on a recent weekend, which suggests that even in the middle of the Pacific Ocean it is hard to get away from mankind's peculiar touch.

A Pacific island, with cliffs dropping steeply to the sea and much of its surface covered with precise rows of pineapple plants, is not where deer hunters might ordinarily be expected. Nor do boatmen customarily see plastic-bagged deer heads, with antlers protruding, on the docks awaiting water transportation to another island.

But deer do roam the hills and scarce vegetation of Lanai, one of the Hawaiian islands. A hunting season is considered necessary to prevent them from overpopulating and starving, or ruining the neat gardens and shrubbery of Lanai City, where most of the island's few residents live. Hunters from the other islands flock here, and often carry off their kill by boat to Maui or Oahu.

So at isolated Manele Bay, bemused sailors and yachtsmen turned their attention from rising winds and seas to the hunters home from the hill. Other than the threatening weather and the antlered heads, they talked mostly of where a planned new tourist hotel might be built — close to the protected little boat basin, or fronting on an idyllic nearby beach? Neither site was popular with people who had sailed from Honolulu and Lahaina or even further to escape tennis courts and high-rise buildings.

Prince Philip of Britain was in Hawaii

too, on tour as international president of the World Wildlife Fund — though not to condemn the deer hunters of Lanai, and certainly not to join them.

He braved winds gusting to nearly 50 miles per hour (80 kph) to dedicate a new telescope atop Mauna Kea in Hawaii — the so-called Big Island. In Honolulu, he spoke at a symposium on

MEANWHILE

"The Roots of Life," passionately declaring that the world's rapidly depleting forest resources must be preserved, or "your grandchildren will be in serious trouble." The planet's vegetation, he insisted, "is the roots of life."

Hawaii, that garden spot of the airline ads, was an apt target for his message. The Honolulu Star-Bulletin reports that more than 60 percent of the island's native rain forest has been "cleared for plantations, ranches and urban sprawl."

Prince Philip had nothing to say about the hotel soon to rise at Manele Bay, but he did point out that tourism, while "not necessarily bad," would bring "bad news if the natural environment is destroyed simply because of something tourists want. If there isn't a natural environment here, you won't get the tourists, either."

Amos to that. But even the office- and hotel-towered skyline of modern Honolulu cannot mask the fact that the magic of the sun rising behind Diamond Head as

an early-sailing boat slips to sea with the dawn. Under lightning skies, Koko Head soon rises boldly along the coast of Oahu; and by the time the island of Molokai ties dim and blue on the horizon, choppy channel seas remind a landlubber that the elements, at least, yield little to the ceaseless impetuosity of man.

The low, long, rather barren shoreline of Molokai rolls on grimly until it gives way, beyond a narrow channel, to the high cliffs of Lanai. Interrupted only by a barge port, those cliffs lend the island a fortress look, as if the outside world could never find a foothold there.

But behind the breakwater at Manele Bay — 16 hours out of Honolulu on a recent light-wind passage — a small but sociable world of boatmen clings without telephones, electricity or worldly amenity to the few available docks and moorings. Sometimes on weekends, this amiable community swells beyond capacity, spreading a spider web of lines and chains across the shallow anchorage.

From it, a narrow road winds steeply to the pineapple fields stretching endlessly across the red clay of the island plateau, and to tiny Lanai City huddled in a rare but spectacular stand of huge pine trees. It may be necessary for man to thin out the island's deer population; but amid its quiet fields, its hills above the perilous sea, Prince Philip's warning seems amplified. Man already has so distorted and sometimes destroyed his natural environment that what little remains seems doubly worth preserving.

The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A Future for Five Billion

Regarding the opinion column "Population: Don't Be Frightened by the Numbers" (April 27) by Jonathan Power:

In its forthcoming report, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities points out that the world's population has reached five billion and is growing by 220,000 every day. Mr. Power calls that "scaremongering."

We should celebrate the birth of Baby Five Billion as we celebrate that of any baby. But responsible people must think of the baby's future. That is the nub of the UNFPA report. Whatever the child's talents for survival, it is a tough world. For billions of poor people in developing countries — and there is a nine in ten chance that Baby Five Billion will be born in one — it is getting tougher.

Yes, developing countries have shown remarkable adaptability. Yes, economic growth would solve a lot of problems. But more and more countries are deciding that faster economic growth will not be possible without slower population growth. Mr. Power fails to mention that South Korea's remarkably successful family planning program marched step for step with its economic success. The same is true of Singapore and Indonesia, among others. India, China, Bangladesh, Brazil, Nigeria, Egypt — the economic

and population giants of the Third World have come to the same conclusions.

Mr. Power kindly acknowledges the value of UNFPA-supported family planning programs. But his argument assumes that they are "optional extras" in development programs. They are not. For many countries, slower population growth may mean the difference between success and failure in the struggle for development. This will affect the sustainability of the global economy and the global environment. For many people, including Baby Five Billion, it may mean the difference between life and death.

JYOTI S. SINGH,
Chief of Information Division,
UNFPA, New York.

In Defense of Pesticides

Regarding "We're Aiming at Ourselves When We Spray the Bugs" (Meanwhile, April 21) by Colman McCarthy:

This column on pesticides attracted our interest, and we would like to respond to some of its uninformed claims.

On chlordane: This product was banned for all uses except termite-proofing houses, where no other product comes close to performing as well. It was banned because it causes liver tumors in mice. And in man? A Harvard School of Public Health study of workers at a factory

producing chlordane and heptachlor, and where exposure would be far heavier than to the general public, concluded that there was "no overall excess of deaths from cancer, even among workers followed 20 or more years."

On the contamination of groundwater, game meat, grain and so on: Mr. McCarthy says that all the above have been contaminated by pesticides. But by which pesticides, and at what level? It is the dose that determines whether a chemical presence is significant.

Foods are chemicals, and "natural foods," such as the potato, tea and coffee, various spices, celery and parsnips contain many toxic compounds evolved by plants as a natural defense against disease and parasites. Professor B.N. Ames says that "the human dietary intake of 'natural' pesticides" is likely to be several grams per day — probably at least 10,000 times higher than the dietary intake of man-made pesticides."

He adds that "our knowledge of the toxicological effects of new man-made pesticides is extensive, and general exposure is exceedingly low."

Finally, Mr. McCarthy quotes a National Academy of Sciences report purporting that only 10 percent of pesticides are adequately tested to assess health hazards. This is unsupported by fact. The academy's finding was based

primarily on a 15-chemical subsample of a selection of 50 chemicals drawn from a computerized list of 3,350 chemicals. Of the subsample, six chemicals are not used in pesticide formulations. Three are intermediates or impurities in the manufacturing process, and the six others have been registered with the Environmental Protection Agency and are supported fully by health and safety data.

G.R. GARDINER,
International Group of National
Associations of Manufacturers of
Agrochemical Products, Brussels.

Butchers of All Countries

So Anthony Lewis believes that "What the Camp Guards Did Must Never Be Forgotten" (IHT, April 23). I only wish his memory of the far greater crimes of Stalin was equally vivid. Hitler killed six million Jews, but Ukrainian victims of the starvation in the early 1930s, deliberately engineered by Stalin, alone numbered that many. Stalin's Great Terror took many more lives.

The Soviet Union today is ruled by the same Communist Party that oversaw these mass murders. The perpetrators of Stalin's crimes walk Soviet streets today, honored for their past services. And this is the country to which the United States has deported Karl Linnaeus.

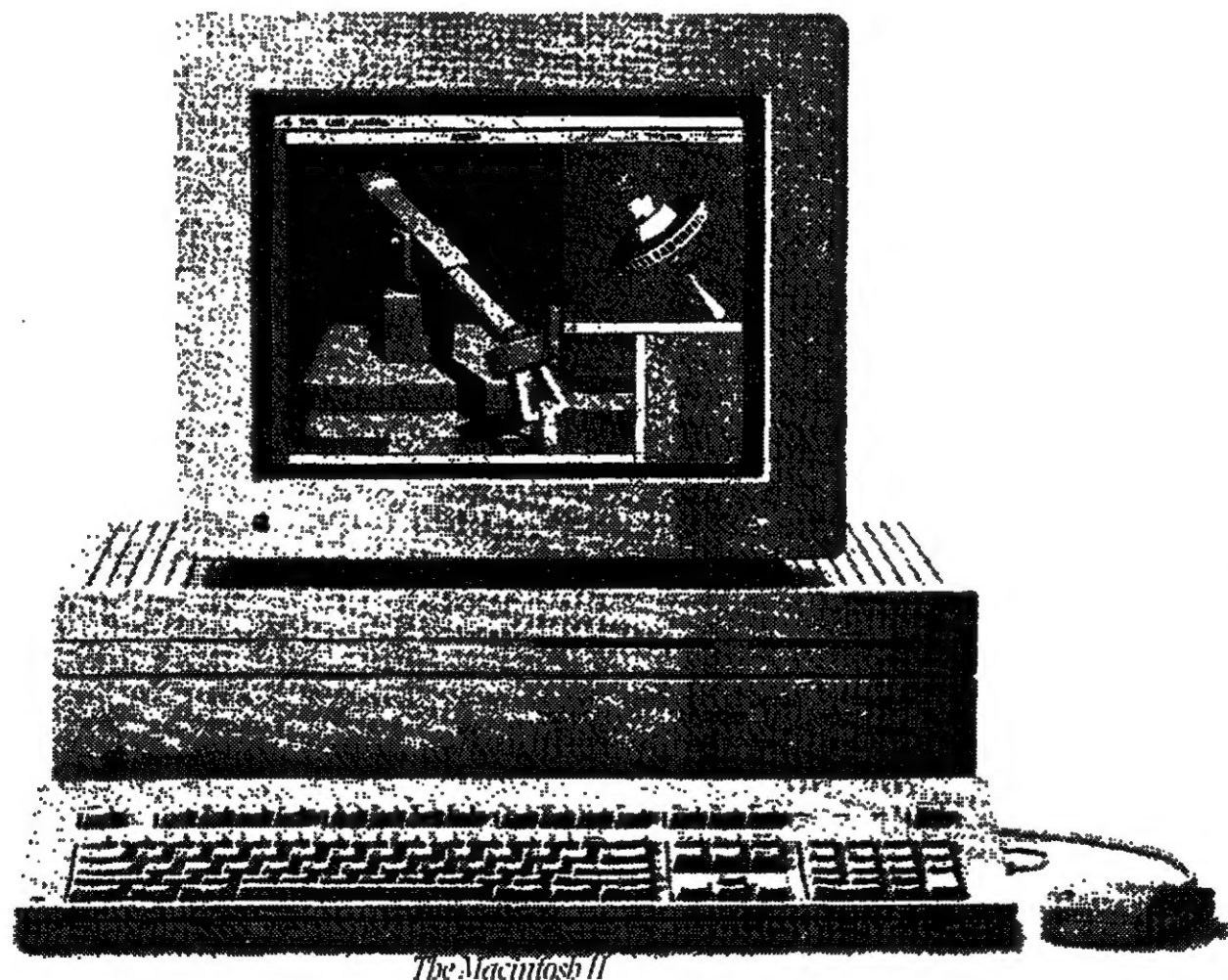
Before we start deporting war criminals to the Soviet Union, let the Soviets bring justice to those in their own ranks who have committed even greater crimes. Until then, let us sentence the Karl Linnaeus here in the West.

But let us not practice selective remembrance like Mr. Lewis, who never seems to have anything to say about Soviet, or Vietnamese, or Cambodian, or Ethiopian, or Cuban, or any Communist crimes. We must remember the butchers of all countries and ideologies.

EDGAR C. SHERMAN,
Herdie, The Netherlands.

The United States should follow Canada's lead and consider amending its criminal code to allow for prosecution of suspected war criminals rather than revoking a person's citizenship and deporting him or her to a foreign country, where abuses of justice may occur and American rules of evidence may not be followed. Canada's proposal to amend the Criminal Code to allow for prosecution of war criminals by Canadian courts has received favorable reaction from Jewish and Ukrainian groups and hopefully will ease tensions such as those that have developed over cases like that of John Demjanjuk.

DONALD B. PATTERSON,
Montpellier, France.



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ARTS / LEISURE

Luxurious 'Aida' In Ancient Luxor



Verdi glitterati: Queen Sofia, Mrs. Mubarak, Princess Caroline, Karl Lagerfeld, Domingo.

LUXOR, Egypt — "Aida," Giuseppe Verdi's opera set in ancient Egypt, which had its premiere in Cairo in 1871, was given Saturday night in the actual site of one of its settings, ancient Thebes. An international gathering of almost 5,000 paid up to \$750 each to attend the gala first night in the 3,000-year-old temple of Amenhotep III.

Lending a cast of 1,500 were Plácido Domingo as Radames, a young Egyptian military leader, and Maria Chiara as his love, Aida, daughter of the Ethiopian king but held in slavery in Egypt. The company of the Verona Arena in Italy, which has performed "Aida" regularly in its annual summer seasons since 1913, brought its production to the Nile Valley.

The setting exceeded any opera house's grandest designs, but Domingo said at a press conference that he had been disappointed with the amplification and the acoustics in the open-air presentation. "Verdi would be satisfied with the surroundings but for the music, he would have liked to hear it better."

The "Aida" project, produced by Fawzi Metwalli, an Egyptian-born

entrepreneur who lives in Austria, has had enthusiastic support in Egypt, at least in part because of Egypt's identification with Verdi's 19th-century plea for national pride and unity. Egyptians do not focus on the tragedy of the doomed lovers in "Aida," but seize instead on the way in which the opera demonstrates Egypt's grandeur, might and history.

Suzanne Mubarak, the wife of President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, said Saturday night that "the glorious re-creation of Egypt's history is very close to the hearts of all Egyptians."

"Aida" was commissioned by Ismail Pasha, viceroy of Egypt, for the new Cairo opera house that had been opened in 1869, the year of the opening of the Suez Canal. The opera house was inaugurated with another Verdi work, "Rigoletto." After several delays — among them, the Franco-Prussian War held up the sets being built in Paris — "Aida" had its world premiere on Christmas Eve, 1871. Verdi never traveled to Egypt to attend the grand opening, saying he feared he would never make it home and would be mummified.

Luxor has been in a high state of

excitement for this "Aida" for months. An Egyptian flag and a special "Aida" flag fly from every lamppost, and the town has been spruced up. One elderly resident said he had not seen the town this excited since the day Tutankhamen's tomb was discovered in the Valley of the Kings, across the Nile, in 1923.

The evening of the gala began with a call to prayer sung by another tenor, the muezzin in the minaret. This was followed by the shooting of a cannon to tell the Moslem faithful, fasting for the month of Ramadan, that sundown had ended the day's abstinence from food, water and smoking.

People made their way to the temple for the gala by horse and carriage or by car. Women were dazzling as the crescent moon picked out sequined gowns. Princess Caroline of Monaco attracted a great deal of attention when she arrived, but was later eclipsed by Mrs. Mubarak. Queen Sofia of Spain and their entourage.

The evening began with Luxor children singing the national anthem, "Bilady" ("My Country"). The audience was seated facing the Nile with the orchestra immediate-

ly in front: to the left the Temple of Luxor, to the right, the Avenue of the Sphinxes, a long, thin avenue lined by hundreds of sphinxes that runs about two miles to the Temple of Karnak.

Everything about the performance is gigantic. For example, it takes 212 people to mount the current elaborate Metropolitan Opera production of "Aida." It takes 1,500 people to mount the triumphal scene in Luxor. Dr. Lanny Bell, curator of Chicago House in Luxor, which is part of the University of Chicago's Oriental Institute said that there had been some concern that the archaeological sites would be damaged. "But on the other hand it was important to make the monuments available to the public."

Many Egyptians said they hoped the "Aida" performances would help rejuvenate the country's tourist industry in the wake of recent terrorist fears. And the concept will not stop there. An organization called Opera Sites is planning to do Verdi's "Nabucco" in Caesaria next year, and an Italian company has announced plans to do "Aida" at the Pyramids in September.

Ms. Gloria, in Transit

NEW YORK — Ms. magazine, which turns 15 in July, seems alive and well with a circulation of 45,000. But it is not making money, and the women's liberation image has lost much of its original luster. The Reagan administration has not helped, in the editor's opinion. "He's been the worst," says Gloria Steinem. "We've had some who did

HEBE DORSEY

not know much about women's equality and some who thought change had gone far enough. But he is the first one who tried to go back, tried to dismantle equal rights."

This hurts, she adds, "because you have to spend a lot of time defending what you have instead of going ahead. Fortunately, Reagan doesn't represent the country. Newsweek had a poll in March 1986 showing that 56 percent of American women considered themselves feminists and felt that the women's movement had improved their lives. On the magazine's masthead, Steinem — chosen for the last nine years by World Almanac as one of the 25 most influential women in America — is listed as only one of 12 editors. But she is the acknowledged chief editor, as her film director's chair, neatly marked with her name, would indicate. Steinem comes across as soft, but not sweet, and sexy in a direct, straightforward way, with long hair, long fingernails, miniskirt and high heels. No makeup, no batting eyelashes and the blond hair could stand a trip to the hairdresser.

Forty people work in the Ms. offices in a nondescript West Side building. There are a few men involved in the operation, but they are in the art or business departments, while all the editors are women "because of the sensibi-

lities," Steinem said. "And the men are feminists," she added. How does she know? "Oh, the way you know when people are anti-Semitic, you know when they're anti-feminist."

Steinem was excited about the special July-August 15th anniversary issue, which will launch a bolder, redesigned format and logo plus regular editorial features focusing on entrepreneurs, personal style and "the new family."

"It's taken 15 years to change ideas about women," she said. "Now we'll begin changing institutions — including the fact that men should raise children. No, I don't have children, but my father raised me more than my mother did."

"For the next 15 years, we'll talk about everything. We have majority support on equal pay, but we don't have equal pay. Political representation? We're nowhere near. Changes in job patterns, parental leave, child care."

The Ms. reader, Steinem said, "is in her early thirties. Half married, half not. By far the best educated and highest earning of all women's magazine readers. Optimistic and influential."

Although Ms., which is backed by a Foundation for Education and Communication, is in the red, Steinem is not pessimistic. The triumph, she said, is that "we've done so much with so little."

Advertising is slim in this slim magazine, which averages 100 pages. "But we have categories who never advertised in women's magazines," Steinem says, "such as cars, liquor, insurance, cigarettes. It was difficult because we have little fashion, food, cosmetics advertising without the usual courtesy copy."

"If Newsweek had to write nicely about General Motors to get a General Motors ad," she said, "they'd be indicted."



Gloria Steinem, 15 years in the chair.

Some feel that the women's movement, which was perceived fairly brightly at the beginning, sets Ms. to be in a negative stage. Steinem disagrees.

The pioneers of this movement were sometimes seen as "mental defectives with curlers in their hair," as one magazine editor put it, or aggressive lesbians. Ads relating to lesbians do not contradict this notion. "Yes, it's hurt us with some advertisers," Steinem says, but it's not our problem. It's theirs. The fact that a percentage of human beings are lesbians or homosexuals

doesn't change our humanity at all. Despite headlines such as "Set and Love in the '80s" and "Is One Woman's Sexuality Another Woman's Pornography?" Ms., which deals a lot with house-husbands, lone corporate women, single fathers, women priests, abused wives and lesbian mothers — doesn't seem to deal much in joyful relationships with men. Can there be a women's magazine without men?

"It's not without men," Steinem says. "It's whatever you want it to be. But it's about equal marriages."

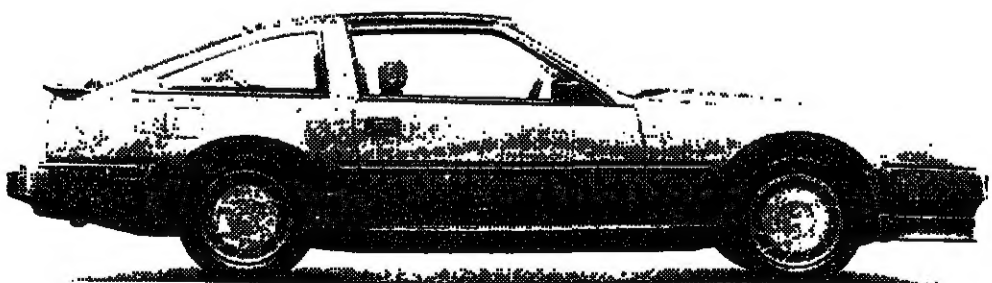
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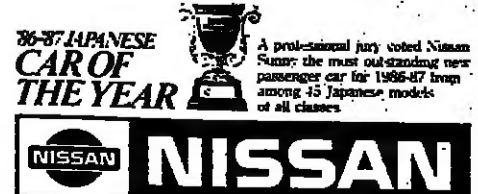
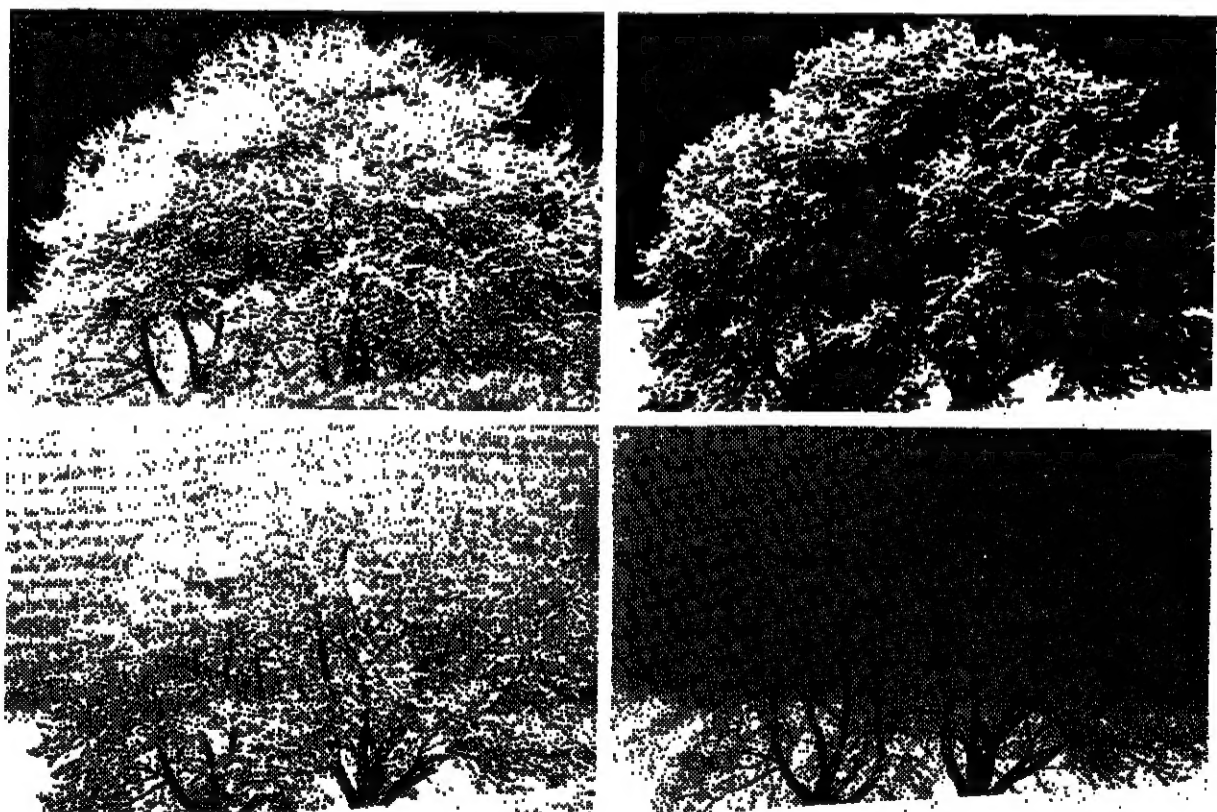
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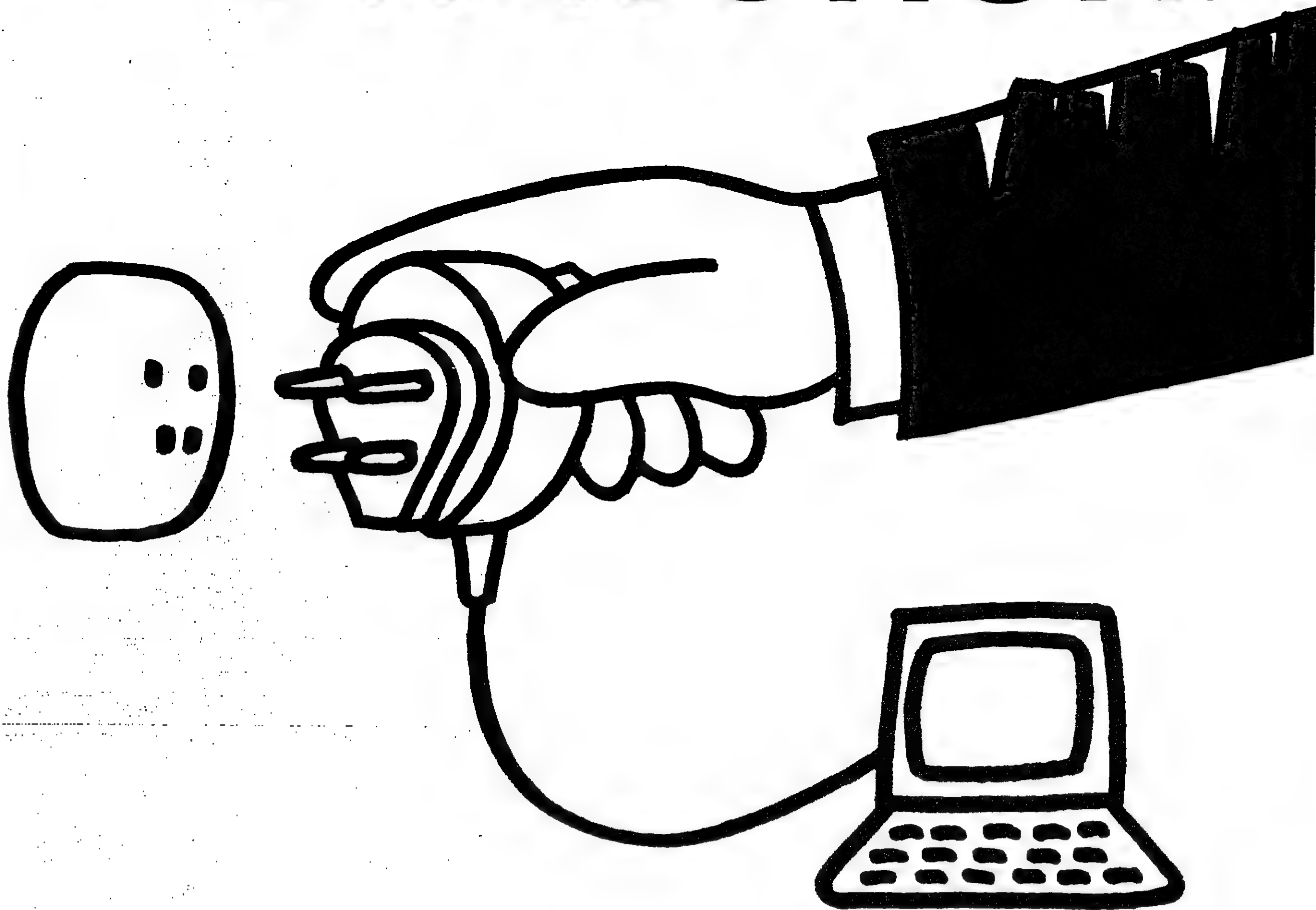


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ERICSSON 

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| NYSE Most Actives | | | | |
|-------------------|-------|--------|--------|------|
| Vol. | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
| ADP | 1,000 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| IBM | 1,000 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| IBM | 1,000 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| IBM | 1,000 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| IBM | 1,000 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| IBM | 1,000 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| IBM | 1,000 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| IBM | 1,000 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| IBM | 1,000 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| IBM | 1,000 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |

| Market Sales | |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| NYSE 4 p.m. volume | 104,618,000 |
| NYSE prev. cons. close | 104,618,000 |
| Amerx 4 p.m. volume | 8,800,000 |
| Amerx prev. cons. close | 10,164,000 |
| OTC 4 p.m. volume | 123,163,000 |
| OTC prev. 4 p.m. volume | 79,134,000 |
| NYSE volume down | 6,734,200 |
| NYSE volume down | 3,563,100 |
| Amerx volume down | 3,001,700 |
| OTC volume down | 41,866,200 |
| OTC volume down | 3,465,400 |

| NYSE Diary | |
|--------------|-------------|
| | Close Prev. |
| Advanced | 762 801 |
| Declined | 828 861 |
| Unchanged | 197 212 |
| Total Issues | 1962 1962 |
| New Mights | 45 41 |
| New Lists | 58 27 |

| NYSE Index | | | | |
|------------|--------|--------|------|------|
| High | Low | Close | Chg. | Chg. |
| 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

| Dow Jones Averages | | | | |
|--------------------|--------|--------|--------|------|
| Open | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
| 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
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| 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |

| Standard & Poor's Index | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|------|------|
| High | Low | Close | Chg. | Chg. |
| 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

| NASDAQ Index | | | | |
|--------------|------|--------|--------|------|
| Close | Chg. | Week | Year | Chg. |
| 100.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| 100.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| 100.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| 100.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| 100.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| 100.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| 100.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| 100.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| 100.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |

| AMEX Most Actives | | | | |
|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|------|
| Vol. | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
| 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |

| NYSE Most Actives | | | | |
|-------------------|-------|--------|--------|------|
| Vol. | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
| ADP | 1,000 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| IBM | 1,000 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| IBM | 1,000 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| IBM | 1,000 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| IBM | 1,000 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| IBM | 1,000 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| IBM | 1,000 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| IBM | 1,000 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| IBM | 1,000 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| IBM | 1,000 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |

N.Y. Prices Mixed, Trade Slow

UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange ended mixed in sleepy trading Monday after a flurry of late buying erased losses in the blue-chip group. The market was under pressure from a weak dollar, slipping bond prices and soaring prices for precious metals.

The Dow Jones industrial average, down 9 points half an hour before the close, ended with a gain of 5.82 points at 2,286.22. But losing issues outnumbered gainers 8-7. Volume was about 140.6 million shares, down from 160.1 million Friday.

Broad market indexes advanced. The New York Stock Exchange composite index rose 0.58 to 163.22, and Standard & Poor's 500-stock index climbed 1.33 to 289.36. The price of an average share rose 15 cents.

Traders said attention to the dollar, bond prices and precious metals eroded modest gains posted shortly after the opening. At 10 A.M., the Dow was up 10 points but at one point in the early afternoon it was down 17.

Participants said trading was essentially aimless. Many investors stepped to the sidelines to await this week's Treasury refinancing. The Treasury plans to sell \$29 billion of notes and bonds in a three-part auction beginning Tuesday.

"The market is directionless, but beneath the surface there's a lot of tension, with people watching the dollar very carefully to see whether it can stabilize," said Hugh Johnson, head of

the investment policy committee at First Albany Corp.

Mr. Johnson said the bond and stock markets were concerned about whether Japanese investors would participate enough in this week's Treasury auctions to keep interest rates from rising further.

He said strong Japanese interest "could launch the bond and stock markets into a pretty good rally."

Mr. Johnson said the stock market should rise in May and June despite the dollar's volatility.

"We will see a high on the Dow for 1987 during June, at about 2,400," he predicted.

American Electric Power was the most active NYSE-listed issue, rising 1/4 to 28. It begins trading ex-dividend Tuesday.

Chrysler followed, adding 1/2 to 40. LTV was third, adding 1/4 to 44.

Among blue chips, AT&T rose 1/2 to 24 1/2 and USX rose 1/2 to 29. USX said it expected its steel operations to be running at 85 percent of capacity by June.

IBM jumped 2 1/2 to 163. Cray Research fell 2 1/2 to 119 1/2.

Mining stocks were among the biggest winners. Newmont Mining rose 3 1/2 to 95 1/2. Phelps Dodge added 3 1/2 to 33 1/2 and Homestake Mining added 1 1/2 to 38 1/2.

Among oil shares, Exxon rose 1/2 to 86 1/2. Standard Oil rose 1/2 to 73 1/2. Chevron added 1/2 to 57. Mobil rose 1/2 to 46 1/2. Texaco slid 1/2 to 33 1/2 and Pennzoil rose 2 1/2 to 84 1/2.

| NYSE Most Actives | | | | |
|-------------------|-------|--------|--------|------|
| Vol. | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
| ADP | 1,000 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| IBM | 1,000 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| IBM | 1,000 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| IBM | 1,000 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| IBM | 1,000 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| IBM | 1,000 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| IBM | 1,000 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| IBM | 1,000 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| IBM | 1,000 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| IBM | 1,000 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |

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| NASDAQ Index | | | | |
|--------------|------|--------|--------|------|
| Close | Chg. | Week | Year | Chg. |
| 100.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| 100.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| 100.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| 100.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| 100.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| 100.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| 100.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| 100.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| 100.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |

Herald Tribune

Reaching More Than a Third of a Million Readers in 164 Countries Around the World.

May 1, 1987

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Rhône-Poulenc Parent Net Falls 54%

PARIS — Rhône-Poulenc SA, the government-owned chemical group, reported Monday that parent company net profit was off sharply in 1986, but said it expected an improvement in the near future despite a number of hampering factors, such as the declining dollar.

The group reported that parent net profit for the year ended Dec. 31 fell 54 percent to 465 million francs (\$78.3 million at current rates) from 990 million francs in 1985.

Rhône-Poulenc reported a consolidated net attributable profit for last year of 2.01 billion francs,

down slightly from 2.13 billion in 1985, on consolidated revenue of 52.7 billion, down from 56.1 billion in 1985.

The company's chairman, Jean-René Fourton, said the decline in the dollar would continue to hurt franc-denominated profits, as would rising raw material costs and lower industrial activity in Europe in the face of stiffer competition from dollar-zone countries.

"We expect, despite the negative elements, to see a relatively significant increase in profits, both in the current year and those to come," Mr. Fourton said.

He stressed that the decline in revenue was due to the dollar's fall

and that revenue in volume terms rose by 1.4 percent.

The group is vulnerable to dollar fluctuations, since last year 31 percent of revenue was in exports, while 38 percent was comprised of production outside France.

Mr. Fourton said he expected group consolidated revenue this year to dip slightly, to about 51 billion francs if calculated on a strictly comparable basis with 1986, because of the dollar's continuing fall. But including recent acquisitions, he said, revenue in 1987 should rise to about 56 billion francs.

He said the group was focusing its activities on the chemical, agro-chemical and health sectors, and was actively selling off some of its interests in textile and media-related products. He added that Rhône-Poulenc remained committed to its fiber business, especially in Brazil, where it holds a dominant market position.

Fokker Predicts Profit Despite Start-Up Costs

AMSTERDAM — The Dutch aircraft maker Fokker said Monday in its 1986 report that although high development costs would depress 1987 results, it expected a profit in 1987.

In March the company reported a 42 percent drop in 1986 profit, to 19 million guilders (about \$9.5 million at current rates), from 33 million in 1985. Sales rose slightly in 1986 but guilders income fell because of the lower dollar, which made Fokker vulnerable to U.S. competition, the company said.

Fokker said some of the 12 options to buy its F-50 plane, due for first delivery in mid-1987, were likely to be converted into firm orders this year, and noted that there were 91 options to buy its F-100, due for delivery by the end of the year.

The chairman, Frans Swartouw, said Fokker planned to diversify away from civil plane-making to reduce its dependence on the F-50 and F-100.

U.S. Banks Have Weak First Quarter

By Eric N. Berg
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — As the year began, the leading U.S. commercial bankers hoped to put the problems of 1986 behind them. Instead, loan losses continued to mount, profits on good loans narrowed further and overhead costs rose at rates well above the level of revenue growth or the pace of inflation.

As a result, 1987's first quarter, rather than representing a turning point, produced only mediocre profits. And now, with three immediate threats to bank earnings — the plunging value of the dollar, the rise in interest rates and Brazil's suspension of interest payments on its debt — showing no signs of lifting, the remainder of 1987 could be equally disappointing.

The decline in the dollar could produce inflation in the United States, cutting the purchasing power of corporate earnings. Rising interest rates will make it harder for borrowers to pay bank debt.

"What bank stocks need is stability in the dollar and some decline in long-term interest rates from levels recently achieved," said Stephen Berman, the banking analyst at County Securities Inc.

No one disputes the severe impact last quarter of Brazil's decision to stop paying interest on more than \$60 billion in bank debt. The 15 largest U.S. banks all said they would book no more Brazilian interest than they actually received.

Among Brazil's 20 largest U.S. bank creditors, earnings will be cut by a total of \$875 million if interest payments are not resumed by year-end. That would mean about a 15 percent reduction, on average, in estimated profit for those banks.

But what concerns bank analysts more deeply is their belief that, Brazil aside, the big banks are not producing solid results.

Last quarter's median return on assets, Security Pacific Corp.'s 0.63 percent, was well below what many regional banks are earning. The

median return on equity, the 12.17 percent posted by First Interstate Bancorp., was also low for banks. And the median change in earnings per share, Bankers Trust Co.'s 7.93 percent, is below what analysts say is necessary to drive up stock prices.

Meanwhile, loan quality continues to deteriorate. Net loan losses at the 15 largest banks were 0.93 percent of assets on average, compared with 0.81 percent in 1986's first quarter and 0.70 percent in the middle to late 1970s, according to Keefe, Bruyette & Woods Inc.

Although the data were bled by Brazil, nonperforming assets expressed as a percentage of total loans rose at many banks even without Brazil. This was especially true at Mellon Bank Corp., which in the first quarter reported its first loss ever after uncovering a parcel of bad energy and real estate loans.

At the same time, profits on good loans have been narrowing, a function of the growing oversupply of banks competing for business in metropolitan areas and the continued exodus of large and midsize companies from the banking system to such less expensive financing sources as commercial paper.

Moreover, the big banks' overhead has continued to grow at double-digit rates. Bankers say the increases are necessary to support expansion. Analysts agree, but they say such costs should still be lower, particularly with today's low inflation rates.

"The results were lackluster," said James J. McDermott, director of research at Keefe, Bruyette. "Even if you adjusted for Brazil, you would see single-digit percentage gains or flat comparisons with earnings per share of a year ago."

There were exceptions. For instance, Bank of Boston Corp., a beneficiary of a booming New England economy, came out at the top of the charts in two of four categories surveyed — loan quality and change in earnings.

And Bankers Trust reported its

highest profit ever, despite the setback from Brazil, although the company's debt rating was lowered during the quarter to reflect the increased volatility of Bankers Trust's earnings as it increased its emphasis on investment banking.

And Manufacturers Hanover Corp., which had been the subject of criticism from the investment community for having a big problem-loan portfolio, turned in one of its best quarters in some time. It kept operating costs low and produced higher income from its growing investment banking group.

For the near future, analysts are most concerned about the rise in interest rates. They are predicting that the higher rates will be a negative, if only because they could produce losses in banks' government bond portfolios.

BofA Sells Its German Unit, Visa Operation to Santander

United Press International
SAN FRANCISCO — BankAmerica Corp. said Monday that it had completed the sale of its consumer banking subsidiary in West Germany and its credit card operation in that country to Banco de Santander SA of Madrid for \$83 million in cash.

Bankhaus Centrale Credit AG, based in Mönchengladbach, near Düsseldorf, had 31 branches in West Germany and \$500 million in assets at the end of 1986. BankAmerica's credit card operation, based in Frankfurt, had issued 115,000 Visa cards and had assets of \$28 million at the end of the year.

BankAmerica said it expected to report a \$45 million pretax gain on the sale of the two operations. The sale is not subject to further regulatory or stockholder approval.

Jim Mitchell, the BankAmerica vice president for world banking, said that the agreement had been reached April 30 but that BankA-

merica had waited to announce the sale until some details were worked out. The sale price of \$83 million was based on foreign exchange rates as of the end of April.

BankAmerica has been reducing its overseas consumer banking operation in an attempt to target larger, institutional clients abroad, such as multinational corporations, banks and governments. BankAmerica already has sold its Italian bank subsidiary, Banca d'America e d'Italia, and recently completed the sale of a British mortgage banking unit, BankAmerica Finance Ltd.

"Basically, we're aiming at the top tier in institutional markets," Mr. Mitchell said. He added that Bankhaus Centrale Credit "is a good subsidiary" but "doesn't fit the core business."

He said BankAmerica had retained four corporate banking offices in West Germany, in Frankfurt, Hamburg, Munich and Stuttgart.

Merrill Shuffles Management Of Its Securities Operations

By James Strykowski
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Merrill Lynch & Co. has announced a shake-up in the management of its securities trading, in an effort to recover from last month's loss of \$250 million in its mortgage-bond trading.

Merrill Lynch also said Sunday that it had asked for a review of its trading operations by William P. Rogers, the former U.S. cabinet member who led the government's investigation of the space shuttle explosion, and Irving M. Pollack, a former member of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

In the management shake-up, Daniel P. Tully, Merrill's president, is taking direct control of all securities trading, including the full range of stocks and bonds, "until we are satisfied that the most appropriate trading management structure is in place and sufficient additional controls are established," said William A. Schreyer, Merrill's chairman.

Brian M. Barefoot, the senior vice president who had directed trading, was relieved of responsibility for securities trading but remains in charge of sales.

In addition, securities trading is being moved from its position at

Merrill Lynch Capital Markets, the investment banking, trading and institutional sales arm headed by Jerome P. Kenney.

Several officials said further management changes were likely.

Merrill Lynch, the second largest brokerage on Wall Street, after Shearson Lehman Brothers, announced the losses in its mortgage-backed securities trading operations Wednesday. They came on \$1.7 billion in bonds of the Government National Mortgage Association, or Ginnie Mae, that the firm bought for its own account.

The bonds tumbled in value when interest rates unexpectedly soared last month. About \$800 million of the bonds were purchased in unauthorized trading by a senior official, who was dismissed, the firm said.

While Merrill originally placed most of the blame on Howard Rubin, 36, the dismissed trader, officials conceded that there had been important supervisory and judgment lapses.

On Friday, Merrill said it had dismissed Hugh Bellinger, a trader in the low-quality, high-yield securities known as junk bonds, who engaged in unauthorized dealings in Texaco Inc. bonds.

STOCKS: Dollar Grips Amsterdam

(Continued from first finance page)

food and consumer-oriented sectors of the stock market.

While profit growth at some Dutch companies was braked in 1986 by the translation of dollar earnings into guilders, Dutch companies generally enjoyed excellent financial health, and many used the past two to three years to consolidate their market position, Mr. Thomassen said.

Other analysts cited Dutch insurers, whose shares fell recently in an initial reaction to news that 1986 profit growth had been held back by currency translations, as examples of companies whose fundamental competitiveness on the U.S.

market had not been impaired by the guilder's strength.

Mr. Krustings also recommended the purchase of shares in the insurance sector, and in blue chips like Unilever NV.

He said that Dutch insurers were currently underperforming the laggard Amsterdam bourse, and their prices were well below the 16 to 20 price/earnings ratio paid elsewhere around the world for insurance stock.

Security analysts at other Dutch banks also cited the Abn-Amro NV group and Heineken NV breweries as two companies whose shares were currently less expensive than comparable companies in other parts of Europe.

Some international business risks are less obvious than others



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Tootal Group

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The above results are extracted from the full Group accounts for the year ended 31 January 1987, which carry an unqualified audit report and will be filed with the Registrar of Companies.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

[illegible]

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

RIO-DE JANEIRO — In the week since he became Brazil's finance minister, Luiz Carlos Bresser Pereira has been dropping heavy hints that his style and policies will differ from those of his predecessor, Dilson Funaro.

"To the extent that foreign creditors see there is a responsible domestic policy," he said, "they will understand, and little by little, we will restore our good relations with the international financial community."

"Popularity is definitely not one of the objectives of this ministry," he said in an interview, taking a swipe at the populist and nationalist approach favored by Mr. Fusaro. "In principle, the finance minister should never be popular."

Yet, while Mr. Bresser Pereira's programs have been characterized by a prominent Brazilian businessman as "good old-fashioned common sense," the fundamental question remains whether he or President José Sarney has the political strength to execute them.

As if to prove his point, Mr. Bresser Pereira has announced an austerity program involving slow economic growth, cutbacks in government spending and further currency devaluations to promote exports. If carried out, he will indeed not be popular.

The new minister has reportedly said that his full "adjustment" plan will be announced in the near future.

Further, at a time when the majority party is still cheering Brazil's suspension of interest payments to foreign banks, Mr. Bresser Pereira has assumed the political risks of saying some things that the country's creditors would like to hear —

plan," which began Thursday with an 8.49 percent currency devaluation, should be ready for presentation to foreign creditors later this month. Key elements will be improving Brazil's trade situation and resuming interest payments on its \$67 billion commercial debt.

If present trends are maintained, Brazil's trade surplus this year could fall below \$3 billion, but Mr. Bresser Pereira said he was hoping for \$6 billion to \$8 billion.

Mr. Funaro's adamant opposition to a domestic slowdown and to

Foreign bankers have been quick to notice the different language suddenly being used to refer to the debt problem. While Mr. Funaro was insisting on a hard-based approach,

Aware of the political perils of a concession, Mr. Bragança Pereira

was insisting on a broad agreement between Brazil and creditor nations before even initiating formal negotiations, the new minister appears willing to work out solutions directly with commercial creditors.

"The negotiations will be tough," Mr. Bragança Pereira said.

recession, Mr. Bresser Fereira wants to achieve economic growth of 3 to 3.5 percent this year. By traditional Brazilian standards, such a rate would be tantamount to recession, but the minister chooses to call it "austerity."

tough," Mr. Bresser Pereira said last week. "We have no interest in a confrontation. Nor do they. I think that in the end we will reach an agreement."

program," he said, "is to make this country grow — to grow in the medium term and not in the short term."

Yet, many foreign bankers are worried by the agitated political atmosphere in which Mr. Bresser Pereira will have to operate.

Perhaps anticipating that Mr. Funaro will take credit for last year's 8 percent growth rate, Mr. Bresser Pereira reminded Brazil-

The collapse of last year's anti-inflation program badly weakened Mr. Sarney's political standing and fed speculation that presidential elections might be called as early as next year. With its eyes on the polls, the majority Brazilian Demo-

"That boom left everyone happy," he said. "Now everyone is unhappy. That's because we grew too fast. Economy is a very serious business."

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 4th May 1987

Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price. The margin symbol indicates frequency of quotations received: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (r) - regularly; (i) - irregularly.

[illegible]

DM - Deutsche Mark; BF - Belgium Francs; C\$ - Canadian Dollars; FF - French Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; LF - Luxembourg Francs; ECU - European Currency Unit; p-penny Swiss Francs; Y-Yen/AS Australian Dollars; o-outside; + - Offer Prices; b-bid change; N/A - Not Available; N/C - Not Communicated; b - New; S - Suspended; S/S - Stock Split Dividend; ** - Ex-Rate; ** - Offer Price incl. 3% broker charge.

| 12 Month | | | | | 12 Month | | | | | 12 Month | | | | |
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| High | Low | Stock | Div. | Yld. P/E | High | Low | Stock | Div. | Yld. P/E | High | Low | Stock | Div. | Yld. P/E |
| 17 | 16 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 |

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SPORTS

Warriors
Oust Jazz;
Pistons
Nip Hawks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
SALT LAKE CITY — A playoff record that had stood for 31 years ended Sunday.

The opening round of the National Basketball Association playoffs concluded with the Golden

NBA PLAYOFFS

State Warriors topping the Utah Jazz, 118-113, to advance to the Western Conference semifinals against the Los Angeles Lakers.

Meanwhile, in an Eastern Conference semifinal opener, the Detroit Pistons stole the home-court advantage by edging the Atlanta Hawks.

The Warriors, who are making their first playoff appearance in 10 years, became the first team since the 1956 Fort Wayne Pistons to trail by 0-2 and win a best-of-five series. There were no five-game playoffs in the NBA between 1968 and 1983.

"We came back after being down 0-2 and we're really excited about this win," said center Joe Barry Carroll, who finished with 24 points. "All year we've felt like we could play better and now we're finally playing like we're capable."

Karl Malone scored 23 points to lead Utah, while Darrell Griffith and Thurl Bailey each added 19. Eric Floyd scored 21 points for Golden State and Greg Ballard tallied 11 of his 18 points in the third quarter.

The Jazz, trailing by 22 in the third period, closed to 114-111 when Mark Eaton scored from underneath and added a free throw one minute later when he was fouled by Chris Mullin with 39 seconds left in the game.

Larry Smith put the Warriors ahead, 116-111, when he tipped in a rebound and Floyd stole Kelly Tripucka's in-bounds pass with 17 seconds remaining to spoil Utah's comeback.

Purvis Short hit two free throws with 11 seconds left before Griffith completed the scoring with 0:04 to play.

Pistons 112, Hawks 111: In Atlanta, Isiah Thomas scored 30 points, including the deciding free throw with 16 seconds remaining. Atlanta had a chance in the final seconds, but Dominique Wilkins failed on a 15-footer (45.7 meters) and Randy Wittman missed a re-

Erving of 76ers Makes a Graceful Exit

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
MILWAUKEE — Julius Erving led the ball high above his head as he had so many times during a glorious 16-year career in professional basketball.

But this time he wasn't cruising in for a dunk or a gliding finger roll to the basket. He was walking off the court for the final time as a member of the Philadelphia 76ers, and he was saluting the fans as they cheered him one last time.

"I was thinking about my teammates, my family, the fans, a sigh of relief," Erving said after the 76ers were eliminated Sunday by the Milwaukee Bucks in

the first round of the National Basketball Association playoffs.

"I wish in my heart I could be happy," he said. "Losses always hurt. I never learned to take losing in stride. Even though my facade may seem that way, it always hurts. There's always a place inside that's troubled with a loss of my kind."

In his final game, Erving played 40 minutes and led the 76ers with 24 points. He left the game with 40 seconds to go as a sellout Milwaukee Arena stood and cheered one of the game's greatest players.

Milwaukee guard John Lucas went to the Philadelphia bench

and embraced Erving. "Doc helped me a lot," Lucas said. "I just wanted to let him know that, whether he knows it or not, he's helped a lot of people. He's been an ambassador for his sport."

Erving was only the third player in NBA history to score more than 30,000 points and was selected for all-star game in all of his 11 NBA seasons.

But his final game was destined to be a loss — unless the 76ers could capture a championship as they did in 1982-83. "Even though it was a disappointing finish, we're still leaving with a oneness. It's not that men can't cry but this was not a tear-jerker situation," Erving said after the 102-89 defeat.

"I feel relieved. It was a great career, a very productive career. People were wonderful to me. I have nothing to be sad about," he said.

"I think the traditional thing to do is salute the winners," he said, "and to regroup and think about the offseason. For me, it's going to be the longest one I've ever had."

Teammate Maurice Cheeks said, "I remember when I first came to training camp, the way he was treated and how special he was. So it's sad to see him, realizing that this was his last game."

Cheer Matt Guokas said the 76ers were trying not to look at the possibility of Erving playing his final game.

"Nobody was thinking in those terms," he said. "All we wanted to do was keep on winning. However, it was the end of a tremendous career. He had 16 incredible years of professional basketball."

With sobbing relatives at his side, Erving said he would savor what he had accomplished and not live in the past. "I've had enough time and enough people important to me to get a hug of my heart and my mind, so you don't have to worry about the desert-island syndrome creeping in."

"Looking back, I won't have to be haunted by a miscue or a mental or strategic error. It's time to look at the big picture. Basketball is behind me." (AP, UPI)



Julius Erving on Sunday: "I have nothing to be sad about."

toine Carr countered with a short jumper.

Atlanta trapped Thomas for a steal with 0:33 to go, and Doc Rivers hit one of two free throws to tie it at 111-111. (UPI, AP)

Davis (3 Homers, 6 RBIs) Dismantles Phils

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
PHILADELPHIA — Walby Ritchie did something in his second major-league appearance that should at least earn him a third

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

major-league appearance: He retired Eric Davis, and these days that's not easy to do.

Davis hit three home runs, including his second grand slam in three days, and drove in six runs to lift the Cincinnati Reds to a 9-6 victory over the Philadelphia Phillies here Sunday.

Two weeks earlier, Davis had struck out nine straight times against the Houston Astros.

"He's becoming more of a pol-

ished hitter," Cincinnati Manager Pete Rose said of Davis, who is in his second full season in the majors. "He's a young player and he's learning to put the ball in play. He's got tremendous bat speed."

Davis hit a bases-empty homer off starter Kevin Gross in the third inning, the third grand slam of his career in the fourth off Dan Schatzeder and another bases-empty shot off Schatzeder in the sixth.

"I saw the ball good and had some good pitches to hit," said Davis, who has 12 home runs and 27 RBIs, both tops in the National League. "I just try to go out and do my job." said Davis. "You can't anticipate anything like this — it was my day."

He finally struck out against Ritchie with two on in the eighth. "I was just trying to get him out," said Ritchie, a 21-year-old left-hander. "I threw a couple of changes and then got the fastball by him."

Bill Gullickson earned the victory despite giving up nine hits and six runs in 5½ innings. Gullickson and Kal Daniels homered off Gross in the third as Cincinnati took a 4-0 lead.

Davis became the first Cincinnati player to drive in six runs in a game since Cesar Cedeno did it against San Francisco June 16, 1982. Davis had hit two home runs, including a grand slam, in Cincinnati's 8-3 victory over Philadelphia Friday night.

"He had about a good series as you will ever see a player have," said John Felske, the Phillies Manager. "We tried to get the ball on him, but he's hot."

Expos 2, Mets 0: In New York, Tim Lincecum hit his second game-winning homer in as many 1987 appearances, giving Montreal a split of a four-game series. With two out in the first inning, Lincecum sent the first pitch from Bob Ojeda, into the left-field bullpen. Lincecum, who went 4-for-5 with a game-winning grand slam Saturday, had one hit in four at-bats in his second game since re-signing with Montreal.

Cubs 4, Padres 2: In Chicago, Andre Dawson drove in two runs with his home run and a double, and Leon Durham added two RBIs, to give the Cubs their ninth victory in their last 12 games. San Diego, which has lost five straight, dropped to 6-20, the worst record in the major leagues. Rick Sutcliffe, who won only five games last season, improved to 4-2.

Braves 5, Astros 3: In Atlanta, Ken Oberkirk and Ken Griffey drove in two runs apiece, putting the Braves past Houston. Winner Zane Smith allowed seven hits in 7½ innings, while Jeff Dedmon got the final five outs.

Twins 4, Yankees 3: In the American League, in Minneapolis, Kirby Puckett's seventh homer of the year broke a 3-3 tie in the eighth and lifted Minnesota over New York. Rickey Henderson stole four bases, tying the Yankee single-game record accomplished nine other times. Henderson is 12-for-12 in steals this season and has at least one in five straight games. Puckett has batted .406 during an eight-game hitting streak and has raised his average to .355.

Blue Jays 3, Rangers 1: In Toronto, Jim Clancy pitched two-hit ball for 8½ innings to help the Blue Jays extend their winning streak to six games. Clancy struck out seven and walked two; Tom Henke, giving up an RBI grounder to pinch-

hitter Larry Parrish, finished with hitless relief for his fifth save of the season. Texas has lost nine straight on the road.

White Sox 4, Orioles 3: In Baltimore, Donnie Hill singled home pinch-runner Steve Lyons with two out in the eighth to give Chicago a three-game series sweep. The Orioles lost for the 14th time in their last 18 games. The sweep was Chicago's first in Baltimore since 1966.

Royals 2, Indians 1: In Kansas City, Missouri, a four-hitter made Danny Jackson a winner for the first time since last Oct. 1, walked four, held Cleveland hitless until Carmen Castillo doubled leading off the fifth.

Athletics 2, Tigers 0: In Oakland, California, Mike Gallego got his second game-winning RBI in two days as the Athletics stretched their winning streak to four games. Gallego broke up a scoreless duel between Eric Plunk and Detroit's Eric King on a seventh-inning grounder. Ron Cey opened the inning with a single to center. Stan Javier, pinch-running for Cey, went to third on a single by Mickey Tetlow and scored when Gallego grounded to shortstop Alan Trammell, who threw to second to force Tetlow.

Mariners 7, Brewers 3: In Seattle, Alvin Davis drove in two runs and right-hander Mike Morgan won his second consecutive start since returning from the bullpen. Morgan was shelled in his first three starts of the year.

Angels 11, Red Sox 4: In Anaheim, California, Doug DeCinces hit his first grand slam since 1981 to highlight California's pounding of Boston. John Candelaria posted his eighth straight victory, dating from last Aug. 20. Al Nipper, who gave up five runs on three hits and two walks in 4½ innings, absorbed his first defeat in four decisions this season as the Red Sox finished a 2-8 Western swing. (UPI, AP)

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SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Sunday's Major League Line Scores

| Team | Score | Opponent | Score |
|---------------|-------|---------------|-------|
| Toronto | 9 | Los Angeles | 2 |
| San Diego | 9 | San Francisco | 3 |
| Los Angeles | 9 | San Francisco | 3 |
| San Francisco | 3 | Los Angeles | 9 |
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| San Francisco | 3 | Los Angeles | 9 |

Major League Leaders

| Player | Team | Points |
|---------------|-------------|--------|
| David Johnson | Los Angeles | 10 |
| David Johnson | Los Angeles | 10 |
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NATIONAL LEAGUE

| Team | Score | Opponent | Score |
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| Los Angeles | 9 | San Francisco | 3 |
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| San Francisco | 3 | Los Angeles | 9 |
| San Francisco | 3 | Los Angeles | 9 |
| San Francisco | 3 | Los Angeles | 9 |

NATIONAL LEAGUE

| Team | Score | Opponent | Score |
|---------------|-------|---------------|-------|
| Los Angeles | 9 | San Francisco | 3 |
| San Francisco | 3 | Los Angeles | 9 |
| San Francisco | 3 | Los Angeles | 9 |
| San Francisco | 3 | Los Angeles | 9 |
| San Francisco | 3 | Los Angeles | 9 |
| San Francisco | 3 | Los Angeles | 9 |
| San Francisco | 3 | Los Angeles | 9 |
| San Francisco | 3 | Los Angeles | 9 |
| San Francisco | 3 | Los Angeles | 9 |
| San Francisco | 3 | Los Angeles | 9 |

Basketball

National Basketball Association Playoffs

| Team | Score | Opponent | Score |
|---------------|-------|---------------|-------|
| Los Angeles | 9 | San Francisco | 3 |
| San Francisco | 3 | Los Angeles | 9 |
| San Francisco | 3 | Los Angeles | 9 |
| San Francisco | 3 | Los Angeles | 9 |
| San Francisco | 3 | Los Angeles | 9 |
| San Francisco | 3 | Los Angeles | 9 |
| San Francisco | 3 | Los Angeles | 9 |
| San Francisco | 3 | Los Angeles | 9 |
| San Francisco | 3 | Los Angeles | 9 |
| San Francisco | 3 | Los Angeles | 9 |

NBA Playoff Schedule

| Team | Score | Opponent | Score |
|---------------|-------|---------------|-------|
| Los Angeles | 9 | San Francisco | 3 |
| San Francisco | 3 | Los Angeles | 9 |
| San Francisco | 3 | Los Angeles | 9 |
| San Francisco | 3 | Los Angeles | 9 |
| San Francisco | 3 | Los Angeles | 9 |
| San Francisco | 3 | Los Angeles | 9 |
| San Francisco | 3 | Los Angeles | 9 |
| San Francisco | 3 | Los Angeles | 9 |
| San Francisco | 3 | Los Angeles | 9 |
| San Francisco | 3 | Los Angeles | 9 |

NHL Divisional Finals

